

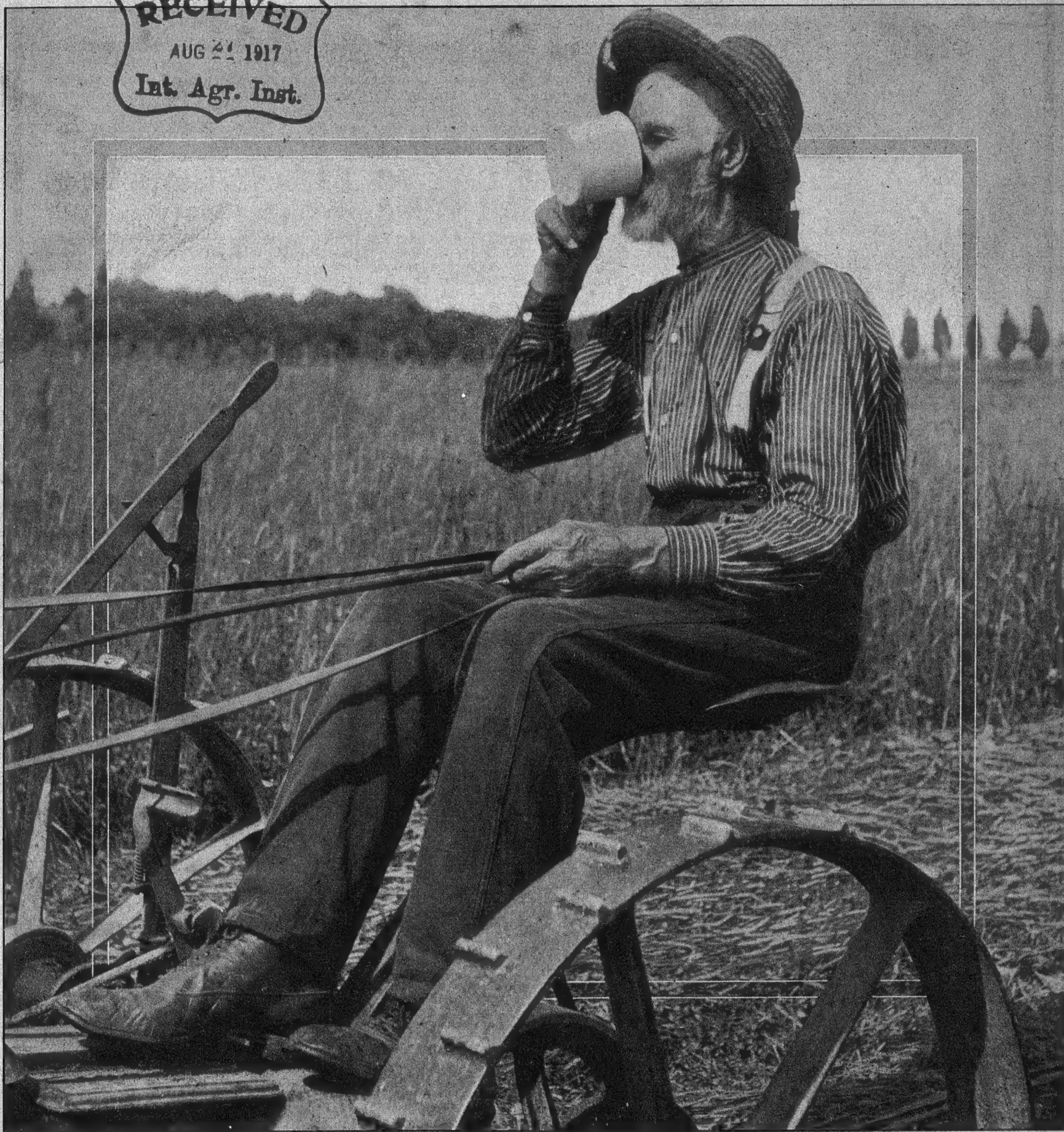
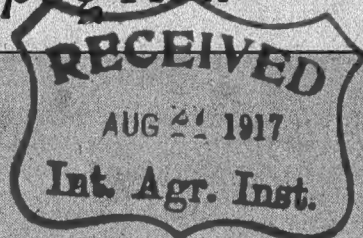
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

August 22, 1917

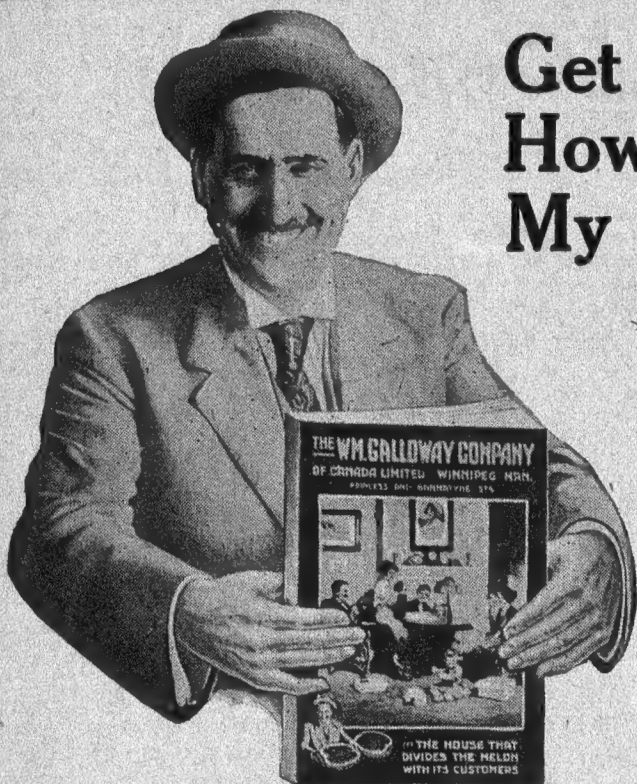
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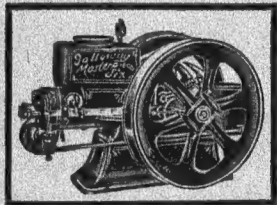
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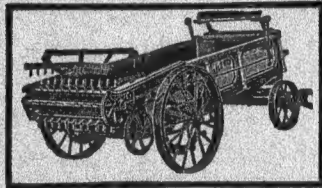
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION THE GUIDE

GRAIN GROWERS AMALGAMATE

On the night of August 31 two big grain companies in Western Canada will disappear. These are The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg, and The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Calgary. The former has been in existence for eleven years and the latter for four years. Beginning with the first day of September a new grain company entitled the United Grain Growers Limited, will take the place of both these old ones. The final step in the amalgamation of these two companies was consummated last Wednesday at a special meeting of the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company held in Winnipeg. The necessary legislation for the amalgamation has already passed the Alberta legislature and the Canadian parliament. The Alberta company has secured the endorsement of its shareholders to the amalgamation. All that remained was the endorsement of the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company. The shareholders' meeting was held on Wednesday in the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, where all the new by-laws were passed, changing the name of the company to the United Grain Growers Limited and providing for the rules and regulations under which the new company will operate. Everything at the meeting was quite harmonious, and the shareholders were well pleased that the amalgamation was completed.

The directors of the new company will be T. A. Cregar, Winnipeg, president; C. Rice-Jones, Calgary, vice-president; John Kennedy, Winnipeg, second vice-president; and the following other directors: R. McKenzie, John F. Reid, F. J. Collyer, John Morrison, E. J. Fream (secretary), C. W. Brown, R. A. Parker, J. J. McLellan, P. S. Austin. The new company will have something over 300 elevators in operation this fall, and will maintain both Winnipeg and Calgary offices at present. There will be approximately 35,000 shareholders in the new company. It is the intention to hold the annual meetings alternately at Winnipeg and Calgary. The shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company will be organized into local groups on the same basis as the Saskatchewan and Alberta companies. As soon as this work of forming the groups is complete the annual meeting of the new company, the United Grain Growers Limited, will be held, which will probably be some time in March. At this meeting each local group will elect its delegate to attend the annual meeting.

MARKET SKIM MILK AS CHEESE

One hundred pounds of skim milk should yield at least 15 pounds of cottage cheese, which should retail at 10 to 15 cents a pound. This would give the farmer \$1.50 to \$2.25 a 100 for skim milk. However, if the farmer does not produce enough skim milk to enable him to make cottage cheese in a commercial way he can at least supply his own table with this wholesome food.

The following suggestions for making cottage cheese are offered by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture: Hold fresh, clean skim milk at a temperature of 68 to 70 degrees F. until it is well curdled. This will require about 24 hours. Break the curd into large pieces of fairly uniform size. Heat the curd gently until the tem-

perature reaches 90 to 94 degrees F. Hold it at this temperature until the whey clears. Heating too rapidly is detrimental to the texture of the cheese. The process should consume 30 to 40 minutes. When the whey has become well separated draw it off and hang the curd in cheese cloth to drain. The curd should not be sloppy but should be fairly moist after it has drained. Salt to taste. About one ounce of thick cream to each pound of cheese will improve the quality.

THE COAL PROBLEM

It is very interesting to note some of the conclusions arrived at by the Federal Trade Commission of the United States in its recent report on the coal situation to the United States Senate and House of Representatives. The report says:

"Our predecessors in this world war have had to solve the fuel problem which lies at the base of every military and industrial activity. They have tried various experiments and their failures and successes may well guide us in our search for a solution. In England the government took complete control of the coal mines after less radical methods of regulation failed. The French government has divided France into three coal zones in order to equalize distribution, and the government becomes the sole vendor. On May 2, 1917, the Russian provisional government took over all the coal mines of that country with a view to control coal distribution and prices. Soon after the outbreak of the war Germany took measures to still further centralize and control the whole coal industry of the empire under government administration. The Italian government imports all the coal brought into the country and acts as a clearing house for its distribution.

"Our Allies and Germany all require the railroads not already government-owned to be operated as a unit and on government account, and the Allies have officially stated that one reason for being certain of victory was that transportation had been reorganized and perfected."

Therefore, arguing from the experience of all these nations, the commission urges that:

(1)—The production and distribution of coal and coke should be conducted through a pool in the hands of a government agency.

(2)—The transportation agencies of the United States both rail and water should be similarly pooled and operated on public account.

The situation faced by the government of the United States has had nothing on that in Canada. Public ownership of our basic industries of coal and transportation would relieve the plundering of the people. The government has done something well in the appointment of a food controller who seems to have some conception of his duties. But it should go farther and centralize and nationalize the control of both coal stocks and transportation facilities during this war.

WOOL PRICES MAINTAINED

At the sale of wool arranged by the local wool growers' association at Pincher Creek, Alberta, a few days ago 61,000 pounds of wool were disposed of at an average price of 59½ cents a pound. This price is considered to be highly satisfactory.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 22, 1917

THE PRICE OF 1917 WHEAT

Much interest is centred around the price that may be fixed for the wheat crop now being harvested. On August 1 the Canadian Board of Grain Supervisors fixed a maximum price of \$2.40 for One Northern at Fort William. On August 17 this was made a definite fixed price until August 31. From now until that date One Northern cannot sell either higher or lower than \$2.40. On the first of next month, however, the Canadian Board will fix prices for the new crop and will undoubtedly fix the spreads on the various grades. Already they have made a regulation prohibiting future trading after the first of September. Speculation in wheat will therefore be impossible in Canada in connection with the new crop. But what will be the price fixed for the new crop by the Grain Supervisors? Nobody knows. Probably the Supervisors themselves do not know. It depends largely on the action taken in the United States. It is known that when the Canadian Supervisors were in Washington a couple of months ago the opinion of the American authorities was that the price for the 1917 crop in the United States should be fixed at \$1.90 per bushel, for wheat corresponding to our Canadian One Northern. If such action had been taken then it would have been impossible to have maintained a price as high as \$2.40 in Canada, but the food bill giving power to control wheat prices did not get through Congress until this month. Immediately the food controller appointed his board to regulate the price of grain. The announcement is made that the United States prices will be fixed on or before the end of this month. The price will probably be \$1.90 or \$2.00 per bushel for One Northern. If that proves to be the case it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to fix a higher price in Canada unless by special arrangement with the British government.

No little criticism has been aroused in Western Canada because Minneapolis and Chicago prices have been so much higher than Winnipeg prices since the Supervisors fixed the price of \$2.40 as a maximum and prohibited the export of wheat to the United States. If a maximum price of \$2.40 had not been fixed there would have been a big speculative boom in Canada because the British government needed wheat to fill the boats on the Atlantic seaboard. Had the British government been forced to go into the open market here and buy their requirements in competition with the mills and other buyers, undoubtedly the price would have been forced up to \$3.00 per bushel and possibly to \$4.00 per bushel. Most of our wheat was out of the farmers' hands and the speculators would have been the gainers, but the price of flour would have gone up also, probably about \$3.00 per barrel, and the consumers of Canada would have been very hard hit. Very little injustice if any was done to Western Canadian farmers with wheat to sell because they were permitted to ship their wheat south and get the American price. The Board of Supervisors did not refuse any farmer permission to ship his wheat south, but there was frequently difficulty in getting cars so that very little wheat went south from farmers. No dealers were permitted to ship south except out-of-condition wheat, seed wheat, or wheat that had been sold before the \$2.40 price was fixed. Canadian millers were beginning to ship some flour across to the United States and get the advantage of the higher prices prevailing. The Board of Supervisors, however, took up this matter with the food controller of Canada and on August 17 a regulation was issued prohibiting the export of flour to the United States. It would seem that the regulation fixing the price of \$2.40 was in the

interest of Canada generally. It may have been a hardship to some dealers who had purchased their wheat at a higher price, but it protected the consuming public from a higher price for flour. It also enabled the British government to get our wheat at a reasonable price the moment that they needed it very badly.

The higher prices in the United States were merely temporary. As soon as the American food controller announced his board for the fixing of wheat prices the American markets all dropped and went below even the Canadian price. The American dealers were aware that the price fixed in the United States would probably be around \$2.00 which is the reason that American prices have dropped to such a great extent. There is, therefore, at the present time, no inducement for Canadian farmers to ship their wheat across the line, and probably will not be for another year. This will eliminate the advantage that would come to our farmers from having the duty taken off wheat going into the United States. But it is essential at this time that prices should be fixed on all the essentials required across the water for the prosecution of the war. Had the Canadian government fixed the price of \$1.30 for the 1917 crop as was proposed to the Canadian Council of Agriculture last March, the loss to the Canadian farmers would have been enormous. It is now certain that the Canadian price will not be fixed under \$2.00 and possibly may be fixed above that figure. A fixed price of \$2.25 per bushel for Canadian wheat for the 1917 crop, if all speculation is eliminated, would seem to be a reasonable figure and would be much less than the wheat would bring on the open market. If a price is fixed lower than this it would be only reasonable to expect that there should be price fixing on a large number of necessities which the farmers have to buy and which enter into the production of their wheat and which have been increasing in price very rapidly.

THE C.N.R. DEAL

While public opinion generally is in favor of nationalizing the Canadian Northern Railway, there is some justifiable apprehension regarding the cost of the undertaking. The government plan is to acquire the remaining \$60,000,000 of the stock of the company which will make the government the sole owner of the road. In the report published by Sir Henry Drayton and W. M. Acworth, they pointed out that the C.N.R. promoters had really no equity in this \$60,000,000 stock. In other words, because of the heavy obligations of the company they contend that the stock had no cash value. A couple of years ago when the government acquired \$40,000,000 of the stock, it was stated that its value was about seven cents per share. Sir Thomas White, finance minister, stated in the House the other day that the Drayton-Acworth report did not consider all the assets of the company, and therefore their decision as to the value of the stock could not be final. The government proposes to have the value of stock settled by arbitration. The government arbitrator will be Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice of Ontario. The C.N.R. will appoint a second arbitrator, and these two will appoint a third, or if they fail to agree upon the third, he will be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Exchequer Court of Canada. If arbitration is the method to be followed, this seems a fair method of appointing the arbitrators, but every safeguard should be provided to ensure that the promoters of the road are not getting too big a rake off in the deal. For that reason, it would be wise for

the government to reserve the right to accept or reject the decision of the Board of Arbitration. On a proposition of this magnitude it would seem quite reasonable that the decision of the Board of Arbitration should be submitted to the next parliament to be passed upon. How much the promoters of the C.N.R. will make out of stock manipulation nobody knows, but it can safely be assumed that it will be a tidy sum. The fact that the C.N.R. promoters are apparently quite satisfied with the present deal arouses widespread suspicion. For form's sake at least it would have been better to have heard them all kicking and kicking hard. We may take it for granted that Mackenzie and Mann will make more by selling the road to the government than they would make by operating it themselves. No doubt there will also be a very satisfactory contribution to the campaign funds, and as usual, probably both political parties will benefit thereby. But even though the cost will be high it cannot be any higher than it has been under the old system of giving the C.N.R. promoters all they want from the public treasury with no return. The government and parliament are supposed to further the interests of the people in this proposition. The people want the road to be nationalized and they want the cost as reasonable as possible.

TO PRODUCE MORE WHEAT

The greatest absolute need at the present moment is that the soldiers at the front and the civilian population in Britain, France and Belgium have a sufficient supply of food. The food mostly required is wheat flour. Practically the only available source of the extra wheat required is Canada and the United States. The wheat crop in both countries is short. The shortage will continue under any circumstances, whether the war continues or not, until the harvest of 1919 is completed. The big question then is how to produce in 1918 and 1919 every possible bushel of wheat in the prairie provinces of Western Canada. The farmers are already doing nobly. High prices undoubtedly afford great incentive to production, and patriotism affords additional incentive. Farm labor is extremely short in the West and wages very high. The longer the war continues the shorter will be the supply of farm labor and probably the higher the wages. Patriotism and high prices will help to increase the wheat crop next year, but will not increase the supply of farm labor. The only thing that will offset the shortage in farm labor is an increased use of labor-saving machinery on the farms. There are many millions of acres of land in the prairie provinces capable of producing wheat that are now producing nothing beyond grass or weeds. The food controller is endeavoring to reduce the consumption of wheat and wheat flour in Canada. The total amount of wheat eaten in Canada per year is probably slightly over forty million bushels. If the food controller reduces the consumption of wheat by ten million bushels he will be doing excellent work. It would be equally, yes, far more to the advantage of the country generally, to produce an extra ten million bushels of wheat than to reduce the consumption by that amount, but if both can be done so much the better.

All farm machinery is now heavily taxed by the customs duty. If it is brought in from the United States the duty is paid into the public treasury. If it is made in Canada the price is just the same and the tax goes to the manufacturer. The food controller has no authority over the duty on agricultural implements, but the Dominion government has full authority. Under the War Measures Act the Dominion government could place all

farm machinery on the free list tomorrow without bringing it before parliament. Undoubtedly such an action would reduce the profits of the manufacturers of farm machinery in Canada. That must be taken for granted. But at the same time it would lower the cost of such machinery to the farmer and much more of such machinery would be purchased and more wheat would be produced. If wheat is the great necessity, and we are told by the governments of France and England and by our own government that such is the case, then action should be taken at once. The small tractor is one of the most important pieces of machinery to save man-power. Nearly all the tractors in Western Canada were made in the United States. The duty collected on them is from \$250 to \$300 on each. On small threshing outfits the duty is from \$300 to \$350 each. On all other agricultural implements and machinery the duty is from 12½ per cent. to 42½ per cent. By taking the duty off all farm machinery immediately the Dominion government will ensure a greater production of wheat next year than by any other means or method that can be adopted. It is claimed that wheat will win the war. If this be so, here is an opportunity for the Dominion government to make it absolutely certain that there will be an increased production of wheat.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

There never was greater need than at the present time for independent progressive candidates in the Federal constituencies in Western Canada. The present political turmoil throughout Canada is due in a very large measure to the miserable narrow-minded partisan politics that have cursed Canada for the past generation. If the West is drawn into this mess and divided on party lines, there is mighty little hope either for the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion or

of securing economic justice for the people of Western Canada. The organized farmers and the people of the West generally are in favor of carrying on the war by every possible means for the safeguarding of democracy. After the war there will be problems to settle almost as important as the settlement of the war itself. If in the settlement of these problems it is left to the two old political parties, it is not difficult to see that there will be mighty little justice for the common people. The organized farmers, in addition to supporting the prosecution of the war, have an economic platform which is the soundest and most statesmanlike that has ever been proposed by any important organization in the Dominion of Canada. In a number of constituencies already there are candidates nominated on the Farmers' Platform and a number of sitting members in the House of Commons have endorsed the platform. It is in the best interests of the West that every candidate elected at the forthcoming election should be a supporter of the Farmers' Platform. Although it is called a "Farmers' Platform," it is really a people's platform, and as much in the interests of organized labor and of the people in the cities and towns as it is in the interests of the people on the land. By electing candidates on such a platform it will be possible to have an independent Western party that will work with either of the old parties, or with any other elements, for the prosecution of the war, and will yet be in a position to demand a square deal for the West.

INCOME TAX LIGHT

The graduated income tax is not, after all, very hard on the man with the big income. It is a bagatelle compared with the burden of taxation carried by the farmer even in peace times. The following table shows how much of incomes of various sizes is left after the income tax is deducted:

Incomes	Net income single men and widowers	Net income of other persons
\$2,000 ...	\$2,000 ...	\$2,000
5,000 ...	4,880 ...	4,920
10,000 ...	9,600 ...	9,640
25,000 ...	23,100 ...	23,140
50,000 ...	44,700 ...	44,740
100,000 ...	85,200 ...	85,240
250,000 ...	191,700 ...	192,740

These figures show that the rich man has still a comfortable margin after the tax collector has called. There is room for a considerable amount of wealth conscription before some of our magnates begin to feel it.

Dr. Bland has rightly stated that he is out of a job mainly because he has been a consistent advocate of the working man's rights. It is no new thing for the interests to take a hand in the dictating of what shall be taught in colleges, theological and otherwise. If Dr. Bland had been content to keep silent about political corruption and the aggressions of capital, he would not have incurred the enmity of the coterie on the Wesley College board that has secured his dismissal and he would still be an honored member of the college staff. Now he is out of a job. The constituents of Winnipeg Centre will in all probability see to it, however, that he will have employment during the next few years in helping to shape the destinies of Canada as their representative at Ottawa. He may be counted upon to advocate the cause of the producers in parliament as consistently and ably as he has while engaged in his work as a teacher.

It is about time for a new batch of titles. Surely there must be a few politicians and a few other fellows with a pot of money who should be "honored by the King for their service to the Empire."



THE PATH OF DUTY

Note—Discharged from Wesley College staff because of his democratic views, Dr. Bland has been nominated as federal candidate in the constituency of Centre Winnipeg, where there is a large labor vote.



A good type of jar. This shows position of clamp during cooking.

Modern Home Canning

How to Preserve and Conserve the Food Products of the Farm

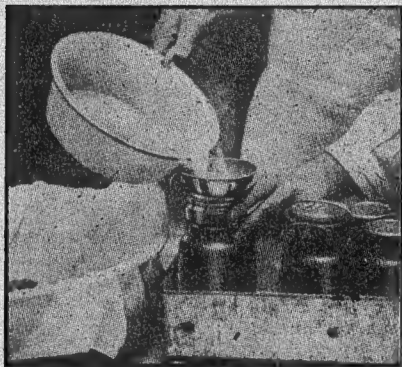
We are all anxious to do our bit in these strenuous and troublous times, and there is no way in which we housewives can give more efficient aid than by conserving every ounce of food we can. If the war goes on another year or two we will realize the need more than we do now. Conservation of food will be a necessity. We have drifted

into rather careless ways about some things in this land of plenty, and if we can acquire the habit of thrift and at the same time help our boys overseas, we will have learned a valuable lesson.

Let us take as our slogan a can of vegetables, a can of greens and a can of fruit for every day in the year. This means quite a good deal of work, but by so doing we can have better meals, better health, more food of the kind that can be sent overseas and more money to win the war. We are too prone to regard vegetables as the trimmings to a meal rather than an article of food value. If we ate more vegetables we would need less medicine, patent or otherwise. We have a great variety of vegetables in this country and the canning is easily and quickly done. One can do nine or ten bottles at a time in the wash boiler.

Why Foods Spoil

Micro organisms (bacteria, yeast and molds) are present everywhere, not only on the food itself, but in the air, water, and soil. Food moisture and unfavorable temperature are the factors necessary for the growth and development of these organisms.



Pouring the hot liquid into the jars.

the development is arrested, but only a very high temperature will destroy them. That is why proper sterilization is so necessary in the canning of fruit, vegetables and meat.

Best Method

The simplest and best method for home canning is the "cold pack" method. This method has several distinct advantages:

- 1.—Everything may be canned by this method.
- 2.—Products canned in this way are superior in taste, texture and color.
- 3.—It is the easiest and quickest method.
- 4.—It does away with standing over a hot stove as when cooking products in an open kettle.

The cold pack method means that the products are packed in the jars in their fresh state and are then sterilized by heating to a certain temperature and holding at that temperature for a single period of time, the time depending upon the product that is to be canned. For all vegetables and some fruits, "blanching" and "cold dipping" precede the packing. Hot syrup is added to the fruit and hot water and a little salt to the vegetables.

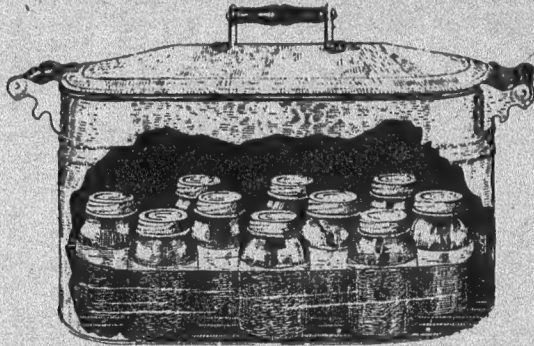


Cheesecloth-wrapped product being lowered into boiling water for blanching.

Kind of Canner

For ordinary house hold canning the hot water bath canner is far the best, the steam pressure canners are very expensive and unless one can afford a large one the process is a slow

one. For the home-made outfit any utensil which may be fitted with a tight cover will answer such as a wash boiler, tin pail, etc. If one has a large amount of vegetables or fruit to can the wash boiler is no doubt best. It is often convenient to have a smaller vessel fitted with a false bottom, then if one has only a small amount of fruit to do the work is much easier. The small canner takes less room on the stove, less water to fill and will heat in a shorter time than the wash boiler. The rack or false bottom for the canner may be made of strong wire netting or slats of wood nailed together.



Home-made hot water bath outfit. Note false bottom of laths.

The purpose of this false bottom is to keep the bottles from breaking and to allow free circulation of water under the bottles. After the jars are in the boiler see that the water is at least one inch over the top. This tends to equalize the pressure and insures the uniform cooking and proper sterilization of the contents of the jars.

Glass Containers

Tin cans are very scarce and the price steadily rising. The material used in the manufacture of tin cans is very necessary in the making of ammunition so that if we are to join the win-the-war league we must dig up all the glass containers we can find and fill them. Then we can largely do away with "tinned" stuff from



Filling jars. Empty jars inverted in pan of hot water to keep them sterilized.

the store. After all, glass jars are really the most satisfactory and economical to use in home canning. The initial cost may be greater, but carefully handled they will last for years. Practically all the various types of glass jars on the market may be used in the "cold pack" method. Ones in which the metal top comes in direct contact with the food are not to be recommended. They are neither safe nor satisfactory. The best all round sealer is that which has a wide mouth, a glass top and a wire spring and bail for clamping the top into place.

In canning with this jar it is important to remember that the rubber, glass cap and top spring are all put in place before the sealer goes in the canner, while the lower clamp is raised during the entire process of cooking. In using the screw top jar, the rubber and top are adjusted and the metal band screwed down tight, then back one half turn. This will prevent the water entering, but will permit the escape of gas that forms in the jar while the contents are cooking.

Glass jars should be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized before using. Test jars for leakage by partly filling with water, adjusting the rubber and cover and inverting. It pays to buy new rubbers each year. Get rubbers of elastic qualities, and see that they do not smell of tar, which is sometimes used as an adulterant in the making of rubber.

Canning Fruits

In making the syrup for canning fruit use three parts of sugar to two of water.

A thin syrup means that the sugar and water have boiled just long enough to dissolve the sugar.

A medium thin syrup is that which has thickened slightly and becomes sticky when cooled. This is used for medium sweet fruits.

Medium thick syrup is that which has thickened enough to pile up over the edge of the spoon when it is cool.

Thick syrup is just below the sugaring stage. These different densities may be obtained by cooling a small amount of the syrup and testing. If it is not thick enough boil a little longer.

In canning count the time of sterilization or cooking from the minute the water begins to jump and boil over the entire surface. Keep the water boiling all the time.

Have the fruit as fresh as possible.

When canning soft fruits, grade and rinse the fruit by pouring water over it through a strainer. Cull, seed and stem. Pack immediately in glass jars. Add boiling hot syrup of medium density. Place rubber and top in place. Partly tighten. Sterilize in hot water bath outfit 16 minutes. Remove. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test joints. Wrap glass jars in paper to prevent bleaching; then store.

When canning sour fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, cranberries and sour cherries, stem, hull and clean. Blanch in hot water one minute. Remove and dip quickly in cold water. Pack berries closely in container. Add hot syrup of medium thick density until full. Place rubber and cap in place. Seal partly, not tight. Sterilize in hot water bath outfit 16 minutes. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Tighten cover and invert to cool and test joints. Wrap in paper and store.

When canning hard fruits, such as apples, pears, quinces, etc., grade, blanch one and a half minutes and plunge quickly in cold water.

Core, pit or remove skins, if necessary. Pack whole, quartered or sliced, as desired. Add boiling hot syrup (medium thin to medium thick density). Place rubbers and tops in position. Partly tighten. Sterilize 20 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers and invert to cool and test joints. Wrap glass jars in paper to prevent bleaching, and store.

Canning Vegetables

Canning vegetables is very fascinating work and the results well worth while. Blanching, scalding and cold dipping have done away with the intermittent method of canning, when the product had to be cooked three days in succession.

When a food product has been blanched in boiling hot water or live steam, remove quickly from this and plunge

immediately into cold water. The influence of this method upon bacteria, spores and molds is very effectual. When this is followed by a single period of sterilization, the success of canning is just as sure as though single periods for three successive days were

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Wire basket for blanching, cold dipping and general use.



Dipping Blanched Product into Cold Water.

"Englander Schwein"

By George Eustace Pearson in the Saturday Evening Post

(Continued from Last Week)

Slow Starvation at Giessen

One day we shovelers decided to add to the gayety of nations. While one attracted the guard's attention elsewhere, we slipped a chunk of steel into the mess. There was a grinding clash, and in a moment the air was full of cog wheels and German words. It was a proper wreck. The guards ran round like chickens with their heads off, tearing their hair and threatening us, while we endeavored to look surprised. It is reasonable to suppose that we were unsuccessful, for we were hustled back to camp and drew five days' cells each from the Commandant. There was no trial. He merely sentenced us.

United States Ambassador Gerard only came to Giessen once in my time there, and that was while I was off at one of the detached camps, so I had no opportunity of observing the result.

We knew very little of what was going on in the outside world. The guards were not allowed to converse with us, and if one was known to speak English he was removed. However, they were more or less curious about us so that a certain amount of clandestine conversation occurred. Some were certain that they were going to win the war. Others said: "England has too much money. Germany will never win." They used frequently to gather the Russians, Belgians and French together and lecture them on England's sins. They said that England was letting them do all the fighting, bleeding them white of their men and treasure so as to come out at the end of the war with the balance of power necessary for her plan of retaining Constantinople and the Cinque Ports of France. Many were convinced, and this did not add to the pleasantness of our lot.

The notorious Continental Times was circulated among us freely in both French and English editions. It regularly gave us a most appalling list of German victories and it specialized in abuse of the English. We counted up in one month a total of two million prisoners captured by the Germans on all fronts.

The first three months of our stay at Giessen were probably the worst of all, including as they did the transition period to this life. It seemed then a hell on earth. The slow starvation was the worst. Once, in desperation, I gave a Frenchman my good boots for his old ones and two and a half marks, and then gave 60 pfennigs of this to the French cook for a bread ration. Again, in going down the hut one day I espied a flat French loaf cut into four pieces drying on the window sill. Seizing one piece I tucked it under my tunic and passed on before the loss was discovered. Some of the British could be seen at times picking over the sour refuse in the barrels. This amused the Germans very much. We endeavored to get cookhouse jobs for the pickings to be had, but could not do so. At a later date, when the Canadian Red Cross, Lady Farquhar, Mrs. Hamilton Gault and our families were sending us packages regularly, we made out all right.

As I have said, Giessen was the best camp of all barring the starvation. But the discipline there was merciless. The laager was inclosed by a high wire fence which we were forbidden to approach within four feet. A Russian sergeant overstepped that mark one day to shout something to a friend in an adjoining laager. The sentry shouted at him. He either failed to hear or did not understand. The sentry killed him without hesitation.

A Belgian started over one day with some leftover soup which he purposed giving to the Russians. The sentry would not let him pass. He went back and told his mate. The latter, a kindly little fellow, thinking that the sentry had not understood the nature of the mission, decided to try himself. The sentry stopped him. He attempted to argue. The sentry pushed him roughly back. He struck the German. The latter dropped him with a blow on the head, and while he lay unconscious shoved the bayonet into him. It was done quite coolly and methodically, without heat. He was promoted for it. We were told that he had done a good thing and that we would get the same if we did not behave.

A Canadian who was forced to work in a munitions plant and whose task included the replacing of waste in the wheel boxes of cars enjoyed himself for a while lifting the greasy waste out and replacing it with sand. He got ten years for that.

The German in charge of our laager hated the

verdammt Englander and lost no opportunity of bulldozing and threatening us. One of the Canadians who had been in the American navy was unusually truculent. The German purposely bunted him one day. "Don't do that again!" The German repeated the act. The sailor jolted him in the jaw so that he went to dreamland for 15 minutes. The sailor was taken to the guardroom.

We never heard his ultimate fate, but at the ruling rate he was lucky if he got off with ten years.

Some 400 Russians came to us after the fall of Warsaw. They were mostly wounded and all rotten. On the three months' march to Giessen the wounded had received absolutely no attention other than their own. Here we had a crazy German doctor, a mediocre French one and Canadian orderlies. If an Englishman went to the hospital for treatment it was "Vick!"—Get out. These Russians were treated similarly. The French fared better. One big, fine looking Russian, with a filthy mass of rags wound round his arm, reported for attention. They unwound the rag and his arm dropped off. He died, with five others, that afternoon, and God only knows how many more on the trip they had just finished. They were all thoroughly cowed, as dogs that have been ill-treated are. And they jumped to it when a German spoke—excepting two of their officers, who refused to take down their epaulets when ordered to do so. We did not learn how they fared. These were the only captured officers of any nationality that we saw.

The authorities were not satisfied with our recognition—or lack of it—of their officers and took

A half dozen shocked sentries came up on the double. It was they who were excited now. I was master of myself and the situation. The unter-offizier ordered me to repeat and salute. I did so—literally. The officer to all outward appearances was the only other person there who remained unmoved. My ardor had cooled by this time, and his very silence seemed worse than the threats of the guard. Nor was I exactly in love with my self-appointed task. Nevertheless I saw my mates watching me and inwardly applauding. I was ashamed to quit. I did it again. That won me another five days' cells.

The night of January 22 our guards were reinforced by 30 more. Simonds, Brumley and another Britisher and I had determined to make a break for it. And although not quite ready for it at this time the addition to the guards forced our decision. We had a scanty supply of biscuits saved up and I had wheedled a file from a friendly Russian; Simonds got a bit of a map from a Frenchman; and we secured a watch from a Belgian. With this international outfit we were ready, except that we lacked a sufficient store of food. However, there was no help for that.

A Bold Stroke

The laager was a 12-foot-high barbed wire enclosure, 80 feet wide by 300 long, with the hut occupying the greater part of the central space. There was sufficient room below the bottom wire to permit the camp dogs to get in and out. At each corner of the laager there hung an arc light. The sphere of light from those at the end did not quite meet and so left a small shadow in the centre.

As soon as night came we arranged with six other men to walk rapidly to and fro from the end of the hut to the shadow at the wire as though for exercise. Others clustered round the end of the hut, ourselves included. I watched my chance, and when the moment seemed favorable I fell into step beside them. As we reached the shadow I fell prone and went to filing wire. By the time they were back again I had cut through three strands and was crawling cautiously toward my objective, a pile of peat 200 yards distant, which seemed to offer cover as a breathing spot and starting point. Simonds followed on the signal from the promenaders that I was through the wire, and after him Brumley. The other man got cold feet and refused at the last moment.

With 25 guards all about and some only 30 feet away the very impudence of the plan offered our only hope of success. I still lacked 50 yards of the peat heap when I heard three shots, next the dogs and then the general cry which followed the detection of Brumley.

I rose to my feet and ran. We had already mapped out our course in advance by daylight for just such contingency, so I struck boldly out. I was still in the swamp to my knees, and under those conditions even the short start we had might prove sufficient, since our pursuers would also bog down. The swamp was intersected by a series of small ditches and scattered bushes, which added to the difficulty of the passage. Once I heard Brumley floundering and swearing behind and went back to pull him out of a bottomless ditch. Simonds joined us while I was still struggling with him. In another hour Brumley's legs played out. We could still make out the lights of the laager. It was vitally necessary to push on, so we encouraged him as best we could and managed somehow to reach the edge of the swamp by daylight. We put ourselves on the meagre rations our store allowed, one biscuit for breakfast and another for supper with a bit of chocolate on the side. We had apparently outdistanced the pursuit. We prayed that our friends might not be too severely punished for their part in our escape.

We lay in the heather all day. We were soaked to the skin with the brackish water of the swamp, the odor of which still hung to our clothes. It was January and very cold. Sleep was impossible under such conditions. We nibbled our tiny rations and struck out as soon as darkness came. Our plan was to go straight across country. Unfortunately Brumley could not navigate the rough going of the fields, although on the level roads he made out fairly well. So we chanced it on the latter. Later on in the night our road led us directly into a village. We hesitated as to what we should do. Brumley was for pushing through. The alternative

Continued on Page 13



At the Convalescent Soldiers' Home, Old Agricultural College, Winnipeg. Here varied and useful instruction is being given in many different phases of farm work. This soldier was born an Australian, was with the Princess Pats in this war and is a South African Veteran.

us out to practice saluting drill—a thing always detested by soldiers, especially veterans. The idea was to have us salute visiting German officers properly, in the German fashion and not in our own. Theirs consisted of saluting with the right hand only, with the left held stiffly straight at the side, while our way was to salute with the hand farthest from the officer, giving eyes left or eyes right as the case might be, and with the free hand swinging loosely with the stride.

So a school of us were led out to this. The very atmosphere was tense with sullen rebellion, and the guards eyed us askance. The officer stood at the left awaiting us; beyond him and on the other side of the road a post.

An unteroffizier ordered us to march by, one by one, to give the Herr Offizier Augen Links in the German fashion, and the post, which represented another officer, an Augen Rechts when we should come to it.

"I'll see him in hell first," I muttered to the man next me. I was in the lead of the party. I shook with excitement and fear of I knew not what.

As the command rang out I stepped out with a swing, and decision came to me with action. As I approached the officer he drew up slightly and looked at me expectantly.

I gave him a stony stare and passed on.

A few more steps and I reached the post. I pulled back my shoulders with a smart jerk, got my arms to swinging freely, snapped my head round so that my eyes caught the post squarely and swung my left hand in a clean-cut parabola to Augen Rechts in good old regimental order.

The Country Homemakers

AN INTRODUCTION

Had I not observed in the beautiful letters you wrote to Miss Beynon how appreciative and sympathetic you all are to this Homemakers' department I should have felt much more timid in writing you this note of introduction. I have read some of your letters here on file so many times already that I am beginning to feel I know a great number of you, and because I know many of you in Saskatchewan I am happy that I am really among friends.

Because I am so ambitious for the women of the West that they take their full place in the citizenship of this country I am glad to be Miss Beynon's successor, and I feel that together, you and I, we are going to work out our destinies to success along the lines you have followed with Miss Beynon. Women were not admitted to the full rights of citizenship in these unprecedented troublesome times without a very grave reason behind it all. Have you thought that beyond "the best laid schemes o' mice an' men" it is a part of the Divine plan that women should in this critical period in their country's history take their full share of her responsibilities and tasks? The gravest situation of our history now faces our country and we dare not be slackers, we must not fail her in this hour of her need. Each individual, man and woman, has a very definite place in the solution of Canada's problems. That place will not be an easy one to fill, and more than ever will we need each other's help.

I can only hope that you will help me and each other through the columns of the Homemakers' page as you always have done and that the same happy relationship may continue between its editor and readers.

MARY P. McCALLUM.

THE WASHING DILEMMA

Girls who work in offices and stores and who teach school, very often find it difficult to solve the problem of washing. Of course if you board at a private house you are often granted the privilege of doing your washing in the evening. In many homes this has proved unsatisfactory as a lot of girls do not realize how annoying it is to a housewife to have her kitchen "cluttered up" nearly every evening in the week by one or another of the girls' washing, not to speak of the imposition of using coal, wood, soap and starch.

I have known a housewife to have her stove covered with irons and a wash-boiler from four to six p.m. by two lady school-teacher boarders, who through carelessness allowed their work to drag along. Sometimes the girls can have their washing done with the family wash for a very reasonable charge, say fifty cents a week, and can do their ironing themselves, but my experience has been that very often the housewife either had quite enough washing of her own or did not wash it to suit me, so I solved the problem in another way.

One lady objected to my washing in the evening, but did not mind if I did it in the morning before breakfast, also I was to furnish my own wood, soap and starch.

I bought a small tub of my own, a wash-board, one dollar's worth of sawed spruce wood and a supply of soap and starch. I used my own wood to heat my wash-water and to iron, and as I always washed in the woodshed I often did it at night. I soaked my clothes at noon in cold water, rubbing on the soap, having just enough water to cover them. At supper time while we were at the table I put in a fire of my wood and put on a kettle of soft water. By the time we had finished supper my wash-water was ready and I poured it into the tub over the clothes. A very little rubbing on the board and my clothes were clean. I then rinsed and blued them and hung them out. I seldom boiled my clothes as they didn't need it, if they showed signs of getting muddy in color I used a small spoonful of borax in the water I soaked them in.

Of course I have boarded at places where I had to buy my own toilet soap, let alone washing soap, and had my landlady use it for me, but every place is not like that and we must be prepared to return compliments.

My rule has always been "use your own stuff and do not ask favors," also put everything you use in its proper place when you finish with it, thus causing no inconvenience to the housewife.

I am sure if you try this plan you will find it much more pleasant to all concerned besides doing away with big laundry bills.

POLLY.

MORE ABOUT BREAD MIXERS

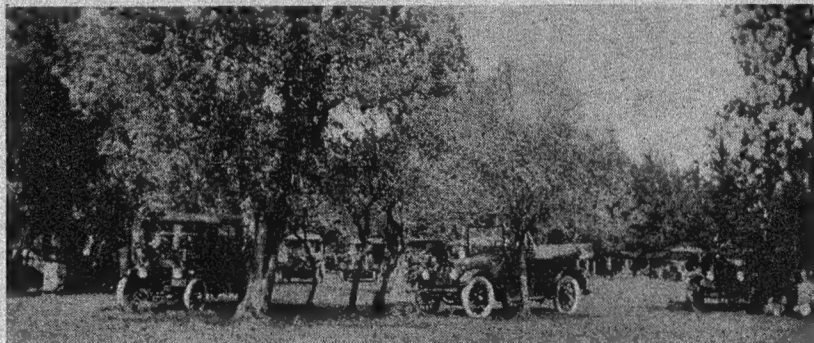
In the issue of The Guide of May 23, Mrs. A. McL. asks about using the bread mixer. Any woman who can have one and doesn't get it is doing an

injustice to herself and her family as well, because breadmixing is surely drudgery without one.

I have used one for years. In fact, my mother used one of the first ones ever put out. Mine is a four-loaf size and I have used it eleven years. Either size will make at least three loaves more than it is marked. I make seven loaves in mine, the eight-loaf size makes eleven, easily, and doesn't turn hard. I have yet to see the man who wouldn't just as soon help that much, anyway.

Directions for using come with each machine. The method advised is to set the sponge at noon as you usually do. Then after supper put all liquids, including sponge, in the pail first, then add flour. Four quarts of flour to one of water. Mix until quite as stiff as when making by hand. Mother says, "until it cleans the pail." Cover same as usual to keep warm. On rising in the morning give the handle a few turns to mix it down and after breakfast it will be ready for the pans, and out of the way early. Don't expect perfect success the first time you use it, but you may have it just the same.

If I had to make bread for my family the old-fashioned, back-breaking way I'd "jump my job." "HERB'S WIFE."



At a Grain Growers' Picnic on the farm of A. P. Stevenson, "The Fruit King of Manitoba" at Morden

WHO KNOWS ABOUT INFANTILE PARALYSIS?

I wonder if any of your readers have had any experience with Infantile Paralysis. My little girl, age five, had an attack last November which left the muscles at the back of her right leg shrunken and with very little power in her foot and toes. She can press downward with her toes but cannot raise them.

Her ankle is very weak and drops in and the foot has a tendency to toe out.

I have practiced rubbing and massaging as prescribed by doctors but think now the limb needs some sort of brace. I would like to know what kind of brace would be best and where same might be obtained.

I would be glad to receive information from any of the readers who would be kind enough to write. INQUIRER.

FARM WOMEN AND CLUB LIFE

Before I joined the club I felt quite isolated in my community. I was not acquainted with my neighbors who farmed, I felt I had nothing in common with them. The second time I attended our Woman's Club they were organizing and gave me, much against my will, a position. I did not want it, I felt I had no knowledge of their work and not a great deal of interest in it. However I had not the courage to refuse.

Now this is what it did for me. I got in touch through my work with about forty rural homes. Many of the women in these homes are now my intimate friends. Previous to my joining this club I had regarded most of them with a certain amount of vague distrust. Suspicion is a feeling common to one living almost to oneself. Through our club life we talk freely over difficulties and problems that arise, we discover that we each have common interests at stake and much the same obstacles to overcome, so a bond of sympathy grows among us.

The discussion of these problems help me. Often filled with perplexity I find myself facing the same situation, then the suggestions given in our meetings come thronging back. I usually try what others have tried and find it a success.

The exchange of household ideas is most beneficial. We usually carry our "Suggestion Books" along and either jot down or give of their contents. Sound, practical demonstrations have been given, on for instance, boning a chicken, canning fruit, jelly making as well as sewing. These have been a great help to me.

We find ourselves developing too into quite fluent speakers. Our discussions are practical and business-like. Now that women are occupying leading positions in our land we realize that this club life is one of the best means of educating and preparing oneself to be competent in those lines. Executive work familiarizes one with business methods, and responsibility brings one to the front.

Unsuspected ability and talent are unearthed by our club and those expected to do things usually rise to the occasion.

Through our club we are brought into touch with affairs of national life. We discuss the laws and amendments and offer our suggestions for improvement. We discuss the leading questions of the day. We realize that having the franchise, we must value our privilege and educate ourselves along those lines.

Through competent speakers we come into touch personally with other clubs and their problems. Through our circulating library we have access to all subjects of import and digests in all lines.

Club work has filled life with bright spots for me. No dreaded sense of isolation now—life is too busy and too taken up with studying, planning and working for each other.

T. M.

LINKING THE CHURCH AND THE COMMUNITY

The average rural church is today having a hard struggle to keep its doors open. Ministers are generally complaining that they are greeted on Sunday

with empty pews and on week days by indifference and neglect. Yet we cannot believe that it is because the people of rural Canada are less religious than they were in the good old days of full churches, prayer-meetings and class meetings. The farmer with his close contact with nature, his healthful, physical and moral atmosphere, is still religious in the highest and best sense of the word, even when not connected in any way with the church.

The church in most cases has failed to adapt itself to the needs of the rural community. It is repeating empty dogma from ancient confessions of faith. The community is asking that the teachings of Jesus be applied to its present life. It is asking that the minister and the church

members become leaders in the upbuilding of the social, economic and educational life of the community. Until the church assumes this leadership it will be unattractive to the average man.

A change must come in its ministry. A very large percentage of country ministers are in the country pulpit only as a step to the town or city pulpit. They are enduring rural life for a short time as a necessary evil but they have little interests in its problems or needs. Is it any wonder if they cannot become leaders of country life? Men are needed who will devote their lives to the country church ministry. They must be men who have ability to lead and organize and they must be men who are both interested in country life and educated in its social and economic problems.

Make Rural Salaries Better

In order to get such men we must first make the salary equal to that of the town or city minister. Equal ability and training is required. If the city or town pays a larger salary men will naturally look upon the country work as a step to the city. Special training must be given by our schools and colleges for the country ministers. The present college courses devote a very large part of their time to the study of Hebrew, Greek, church doctrine, church history, etc., but little time to a study of rural sociology or economics. As a result we have students coming out very well acquainted with ancient life but very little acquainted with modern country life. Until the church wakes up to this defect in its training of ministers it will never fill its pulpit with leaders.

The church must give up its spirit of narrow sectarianism. We have all seen two or three churches struggling to exist where one could better do the work. We have seen churches opposing organizations that should be community wide because they might take from the influence of the church organizations. These conditions must cease. There must be some system of co-operation so that two churches will not be found where one alone should exist. Where two are necessary there must be co-operation. They should work together not for the upbuilding of the organization but for the upbuilding of the life of the community. The literary, debating or singing club will not be started by one church and opposed by its rival church as we often see today, but both churches will work together on such matters for the upbuilding of the whole community.

True the church is not taking the place it should in the life of the people. Still we believe it has an important part to play in the socializing of our life. People are looking for a new church which will embody more truly the principles of Jesus and will unite all in the task of developing the life of the community. We are looking for leaders in the pulpit who will help to bring this church into existence.

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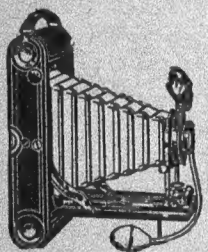
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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

AT THE END OF THE STEEL

As the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. railway terminus halts modestly about four miles north of the city of Edmonton, the kindly services of a taxi were enlisted to convey us thither. In spite of the fact that during our progress one of the tires took a notion to run off in another direction, leaving us a mile or more from the station, with 15 minutes to cover it, the ubiquitous Ford came to our rescue and we were soon comfortably ensconced in the Imperial Limited of the north. The few hours of daylight left revealed a good country, interspersed with a considerable amount of brush. Reports state that we continued to traverse fairly level ground throughout the night, which brought us past Lesser Slave Lake, but one's impressions, or were they dreams, suggested acute undulations and brought memories of crossing the choppy English Channel. This is no doubt incidental to a new road bed and accounts for the solicitude of the authorities, which decrees that the rate at which we were hurtling through space should be kept below 20 miles per hour. But what's the hurry when the scenery is beautiful and the train a haven of rest and comfort? The writer would caution intending travellers that while the picking of flowers en route is feasible enough at any time, it is really necessary to let the train stop before gathering the wild strawberries which grow in such profusion along the track.

From the end of the Lake to Maclellan, where the train divides for Grande Prairie and Peace River respectively, the brush was fairly continuous and the growth of poplar finer, the course of the road cut through the stately avenue, recalling at times the nave of a cathedral. Always, however, the fireweed and Indian paint brush amongst numberless varieties of flowers provided glorious splashes of color, while the clearer spaces all gave evidence of the richness of the soil, the luxurious growth of grasses and crops.

Adhering to the Peace River portion of the train, we progressed through country becoming more open until at about 2 p.m. the magnificent view of the junction of the Smoky with the Peace River burst upon us, about 700 feet below the level we had been maintaining, and the cautious descent to the crossing now in sight is begun, revealing at frequent turns delightful sketches of that great waterway up and down at Peace River Crossing, the northernmost agricultural town of the continent. After being welcomed under the hospitable roof of the Royal Hotel, by its genial hostess, we at once began to take our bearings. The steel ends here, having reached the crossing only last year, but a million dollar bridge, expected to open next spring, is intended to carry the line across the river, whence it is projected north ad infinitum, and west probably to the coast.

Peace River Crossing, with its 700 or 800 inhabitants, while still retaining interesting evidence of the frontier stage, is now assuming the characteristics of a thriving town with good stores and commodious residences springing up. With the railway presently extending from it in three directions, situated about the centre of a 600 mile stretch of navigable river, having such a hinterland of rich agricultural land, it is difficult to see how Peace River Crossing can avoid becoming a very important centre. One caught a glimpse of its possibilities as well as that of the country beyond on learning of a shipment by water from Fort Vermilion, 300 miles north, for loading on rail at the crossing of 10,000 bushels of wheat from one grower last season, who is reputed to have half that amount still on hand. There is coal in the immediate vicinity of the town and we were shown heavy crude oil taken from a well, but an easy distance down the river. The Peace River district, in common with the rest of the province, has experienced a dry hot spell, which caused some disquietude, but has been favored with intermittent rains during the past week, which are said to have saved the situation by a margin of days only. Apparently nothing but the possibility of an early frost can hinder the assurance of a wheat crop averaging about 25 bushels with other grains in relation.

One had the privilege on Sunday of hearing the Bishop of Athabasca, ably assisted by the Incumbent of the Parish, and recognized what a splendid type of men were doing the pioneer work of the church in the north. The Bishop had just returned from a tour in his diocese, which we understand embraces a territory of about 25,000 square miles. An interesting incident during our stay at the crossing was the landing by boat from the north of the Esquimaux prisoners with their interpreters, being brought to Edmonton for trial.—S. O. Tregillus, Assistant Secretary, U.F.A.

IRON SPRINGS SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

The Iron Springs Local, No. 172, held their annual picnic at Picture Butte store on Wednesday, July 25. The weather was ideal and everybody thoroughly enjoyed themselves, especially the children who entered into their sports in real earnest. There was a splendid program, including men's races, ladies' races, pony races, bicycle races, ladies' nail driving competition and ladies' tug-o-war (married vs. single), married ladies winning. This was followed by a tug-o-war for the men, between Iron Springs and Turin, Iron Springs being the winners, then another between the men of Iron Springs and Picture Butte, which resulted in a victory for Picture Butte. A baseball game was played between Iron Springs and Turin, Turin winning with a score of 11 to 6. At the close of the ball game, President Marnock, of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, addressed the gathering, and this was followed by an address from S. O. Tregillus, assistant secretary of the U.F.A., who in a very able speech urged upon the farmers the importance of organization and co-operation. This address was very much appreciated by those present. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded both speakers. Supper was then served by the ladies, the proceeds of which, amounting to \$26.37, were handed over to the Red Cross Fund. The day was brought to a close with a ball game between Picture Butte and Iron Springs, the latter winning with a score of 7 to 5.

COLINTON'S PICNIC AND DANCE

On July 20, Colinton Local, No. 540, held a picnic and dance, the success of which, both from a financial and social point of view, far exceeded their expectations. The sports committee deserved great credit for the large and interesting program provided which included races, pole vaulting, hammer throwing, horse pulling contests and a baseball game between the Pine Creek and Colinton Local Unions, which was won by the latter. Two young ladies of the district sold Red Cross badges, realizing \$8.50 for same, which was sent in to the Central office of the U.F.A. A large number of people attended the dance in the evening and tripped the light fantastic to an early hour. At a meeting of the local held on July 28, a vote of thanks was recorded on the minutes to the committees in charge of the picnic, who worked so willingly and helped to make it a success. There is no doubt that the Colinton U.F.A. picnic will be an annual event and will be looked forward to each year as a very pleasant holiday.

RAISED \$100 AT NEW NORWAY

New Norway Local, No. 293, held their picnic on July 20, on which occasion the weather was all that could be wished for, and the various items on the program were very much enjoyed by the large crowd who were present. The New Norway team took the first prize in the baseball tournament. Director Jas. Miner, of Bawlf, gave a very fine address on the aims and objects of the U.F.A., which was thoroughly appreciated by his hearers. The members of the local wish to take this opportunity of thanking the citizens of New Norway and all the visitors for their help in making this picnic a success. A check for \$100, being the proceeds of the day, has been forwarded to the Central office to be turned over to the Red Cross Society.

We have just received a splendid dona-

tion of \$523 from Mere Local, No. 513, to be turned over to the Red Cross Fund. The amount has been raised by means of a subscription list, and we feel that great credit is due both to the members who looked after the collection of same and to all those who have so generously contributed.

BIG PICNIC AT HARDISTY

The members of the Hardisty and Battle Bend Locals are co-operating with the Arnold Local, No. 387, for the purpose of holding a big joint picnic at Hardisty on August 8. A splendid program has been arranged and about \$180 in prizes will be given. A great deal of time and thought has been given to making this picnic a grand success, and among other attractions, the Loughheed Business Men's Band will be in attendance. It is also hoped that one or two good U.F.A. speakers will be in attendance.

THE WEED PROBLEM IN ALBERTA

We are in receipt of a check for \$289, being a contribution from Stonelaw Local, No. 655, raised at a very successful picnic held by the union on August 1. The success of this picnic was largely due to the untiring efforts of a very energetic committee. Sports of all kinds were enjoyed during the afternoon, and a dance was held in the evening in Geo. Earl's new barn with a large crowd in attendance. The music was furnished by the Monitor Brass Band, and during the evening a very interesting address was given by Geo. Hazlewood, one of the members, on the weed problem of Alberta. Mr. Hazlewood exhibited several kinds of noxious weeds which grow in the district, and afterwards a petition was passed round for signatures, asking that the government take some action regarding same.

GREAT CO-OPERATIVE WORK

The following interesting report has come to hand from E. H. Keith, secretary of Scenic Heights Local, No. 154, together with dues for four members, which brings their paid up membership for this year up to 56.

During the quarter just ended we have bought co-operatively \$1,700 worth of binder twine for our members. This amount plus our purchase during the first quarter of this year brings our total co-operative purchases up to \$2,600, and on these transactions we have saved our members at least \$450. So far we have been prevented from buying perishable goods in carload lots, owing to the absence of warehouses, etc. However, this difficulty will be removed shortly as there are at present two co-operative elevators being built on the prairie. We hope to be able to make arrangements with the operators of these elevators to act as our distributing agents, and as no doubt the elevators will be able to store goods for a short time, we are looking forward to the time when we can take advantage of purchasing in carlots many of the things needed on the farm.

The interest in our union is steadily increasing. Our district association observed U.F.A. Sunday on July 22, which was followed on Monday by U.F.A. sports and a business meeting, our union being well represented on both occasions. On the Sunday, five ministers of different denominations participated in discussing world events, etc., and the U.F.A.'s relation thereto. It certainly was a unique affair and a complete success.

MAKING EXTENSIVE PURCHASES

Kirkpatrick Local, No. 651, is very enthusiastic in regard to co-operative purchasing. They bought formaldehyde by the keg this spring at considerable saving to the members. They also took orders for dry goods, hardware and groceries at nearly every meeting, and as they take orders from 25 cents upwards, they have no trouble in making up freight shipments, and the money saved by the members in this way makes it well worth while. So far they are dealing with one of the mail order houses and have had splendid satisfaction. They handle coal oil all the year round, keeping two barrels in reserve so that they always have a supply on hand. They purchased a barrel of machine oil in the spring at a saving of about 30 cents a gallon, and also handled a car of cedar fence posts through The Grain Growers' Grain Company. The members are greatly interested in live-stock shipping, and it is hoped that the union will be engaged in this work in the very near future as soon as the busy season on the farm is over.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

H. H. McKinney, the new superintendent of the organization department, accompanied by the central secretary covered some seven hundred miles by automobile in a tour of meetings, July 31 to August 9, including such points as Herbert, Gull Lake, Roe School (near Abbey), several meetings in the country around Cabri, White Bear and Riverhurst.

The trip was of more than usual interest in that it was the first time that the central secretary and the new superintendent of the organization department have travelled amongst our locals together and appeared upon the same platform. Also the crops all along the line were at their most interesting stage. The meeting at Herbert was in connection with the Herbert Fair, an interesting feature of which was several booths of exhibits by locals of the association in the Herbert district, very tastefully arranged and exhibiting excellent samples of grain of various kinds as well as alfalfa.

At Gull Lake, which was the next point visited the local has just completed a very creditable store and warehouse and judging from the zeal and intelligence manifested by a large number of the leading men of this local we confidently predict continued success for Gull Lake. From Moose Jaw to Gull Lake all along the main line the crops were quite inferior, with the exceptional fields of fair yields. Running north from the main line at Gull Lake to the Empress-Bassano Branch, much rough land was encountered, but when the district along the latter branch was reached the writer had something of a revelation in the appearance of that beautiful country in and around the Cabri district as well as the splendid promise of good crops along this line wherever the land had been thoroughly well cultivated.

Purely by coincidence, though certainly a fortunate one, it happened that the Sunday which it had been planned to spend at Cabri had been advertised for observance as Grain Growers' Sunday, it having been impossible for the minister in charge to observe Grain Growers' Sunday on the day officially set for it. Three addresses were therefore delivered upon this day in and around Cabri by Superintendent McKinney and the central secretary, and it was found that the people who attended the meetings are just as much interested on a Sabbath day in all the best and loftiest things for which the association stands as they are upon week days. The meetings were all union services under the Rev. Mr. Koepke. Mr. Koepke is the man who travelled twenty-seven thousand miles in one year in a Ford car as secretary of the Banish the Bar movement, doing probably more than any other one man in crystallizing sentiment in favor of closing these hot-beds of iniquity once and for all.

Fording the Saskatchewan in a Ford

An enthusiastic and well attended meeting was held the following night at White Bear hall, far north of the Saskatchewan river in a country remote from railroads and towns. Here an exceedingly arduous trip was made across country, much of it without any sign of trail through the Coteau to Belmar Ferry, taking all day in an incessant rain from early morning till evening, only to encounter the necessity of fording more than a hundred yards of the great Saskatchewan with its treacherous bottom in order to reach the ferry, which was quite unable to approach the western shore on account of sand-bars. The writer has accomplished some feats with a Ford car, but is free to admit that to drive it into the uncertainties of the great Saskatchewan river was something of a hair-raising experience. All would have ended well, however, but for a thoughtless moment's hesitation in mid-stream when the treacherous quick-sand bottom sucked in the tires and the car was effectively stalled so that "Tom and Dolly" and a logging chain had to be requisitioned before the ferry was finally reached. However, the car redeemed her reputation by climbing the exceedingly steep and slippery hill on the east side in spite of a number of offers by spectators to bet that it could not be done.

One of the most encouraging locals encountered was that of Riverhurst.

This local had planned with five or six others for a monster picnic and celebration on Tuesday, the day on which the rain never ceased, and when the energetic secretary, Mr. Lock, discovered the following morning that the secretary and Mr. McKinney were still in the district he insisted on their staying over, and arranged a meeting on short notice for the following evening, which proved one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of the entire tour. Eight new Life-Members were secured at this meeting alone.

The spirit of Riverhurst local is splendidly demonstrated by an incident which the writer cannot forbear to relate.

Recently a Mr. McDonald, one of the directors of the association had the misfortune to have his splendid barn and contents destroyed by fire at a time when he was absent from home fighting a prairie fire. The neighbors rushed to the scene in their automobiles immediately the alarm had been given, and another officer of the association in a heroic effort to save some of Mr. McDonald's horses was very severely burnt about the face and hands. The members of the local made up a contribution of \$650 which was presented to their fellow member outright, gave him his twine free of charge for a season's cutting, he having already purchased his twine through the local and having lost it in the fire, and since have been rendering him every assistance in re-building his barn. This was such a fine manifestation of the true spirit of co-operation which should permeate Grain Growerism wherever it is organized that no one will marvel when the writer states that this is one of the most progressive and active locals in the province.

J. B. M.

WANT FREE TRIPS TO COLLEGE

Below is a copy of the resolution passed at a meeting of the Horse Lake Grain Growers, Kelliher, Sask.—Resolved that this Local is in favor of arrangements being made between the railroad companies and the agricultural college and government departments offering free trips to the college and experimental farm during the months of July and August annually, and to select 25 farmers from their respective districts to visit these institutions.

FRED IRONSIDE

Secretary, Local 240. 43.

FIR MOUNTAIN HELPS RED CROSS

The Fir Mountain local has just made the largest contribution to the Red Cross Fund which has been made through the central association by a single local for the last four months, viz., the sum of \$240.

This result was achieved at a picnic which took place on July 7, at which 700 to 800 persons were present. There were all kinds of sports in the afternoon to delight the hearts of the spectators and try the skill and powers of endurance of the participants, and the evening was whiled away with dancing in the barn of R. Sephton, the secretary of the local. The speakers were Mr. Emery, district director of Assiniboia and Mr. Atkinson.

The Fir Mountain local has a membership of 31. Some of these live at a distance of 20 miles from a railway, while a number of them are shareholders in the Woodrow Co-operative Trading Company. Mr. Sephton does all the secretarial work gratis and just how successful he has been may be judged from the fact that the local has formed a "Special Study Committee" for the promotion of educational work. The committee has also sent to The Grain Growers' Guide for books to form the nucleus of a library.

The Fir Mountain local is to be congratulated on the success which has attended its efforts up to the present, and on the good example it is setting to many larger locals whose opportunities are correspondingly greater.—S. W. Y.

SHIPPING GRAIN TO MINNEAPOLIS

I wish to ask you if there is any protection if a person ships grain from Canada to the States. I shipped a car of wheat to the Minneapolis market, May 17, on that date I telegraphed the Company to sell the wheat as soon as they received the telegram and as soon as the car came to Minneapolis it had to go according to grading.

On May 17 I also sent them a letter with bill of lading. I stated in this letter to sell at once and not wait for the car, and when the car came to the city it had to go according to grading.

I thought everything was O.K. but they did not sell and I did not know until about two days before it was sold. This happened June 1. Wheat had then gone down every day; but June 1 it tried to go up and then they sold. This was awful when I needed the money and was lucky to hold the wheat that long.

I went to Minneapolis and they said they did not have a big enough sample to sell. Why did they not telegraph me and I would have sent a large enough sample? This they could not answer. This was a great loss as wheat was about \$3.00 a bushel and I only received \$2.19 and \$1.99. I did not know who to write to in the States, so I wrote a milling company. Would you kindly let me know to whom to send?

MEMBER.

Midale, Sask.

Answer:—After careful perusal of your favor of the 17th inst. I have to state that if your instructions to the company to whom you consigned your wheat for sale were as indefinite as they would appear to have been from your letter you cannot hold the company responsible for failure to carry out what you consider your instructions to have been.

Your letter states that you wired the company on the date that you shipped to sell upon receipt of your telegram as soon as the car arrived. This message therefore contained a dual instruction, the one contradicting the other. Later on you state that the car was to sell on inspection, that is, whatever grade it proved to be after officially inspected. It was therefore absolutely impossible for the company in question to sell your car before inspection as the grade would not be known. Further on you speak of sending the company a sample which they in turn maintain was too small a sample. If your grain was to sell on grade there was no occasion for sending a sample. Furthermore the company could not sell your grain on the basis of a sample which you privately sent to it. If your grain was to sell on sample it would have to be a sample taken by the government officials from your car at the sampling point in the United States, not on a sample privately forwarded by yourself. I fear therefore that you will have no recourse providing the company sold your grain promptly upon arrival at Minneapolis and secured for you its current value upon that date.

Your difficulty could probably have been overcome and your large loss obviated if you had consigned your grain to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which holds a seat on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and if you had carried on your negotiations direct with the head office at Regina of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company, and I should strongly advise in future that in forwarding grain to Minneapolis for sale you carry on your business through this, our own company. You can then bill through a local operator of this company or through the head office at Regina, with which you will be in very much closer touch than with anyone in Minneapolis.

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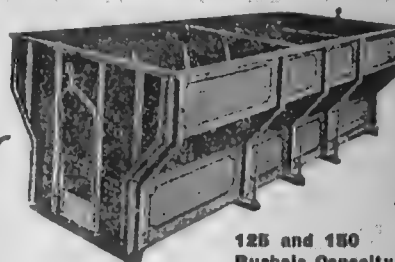
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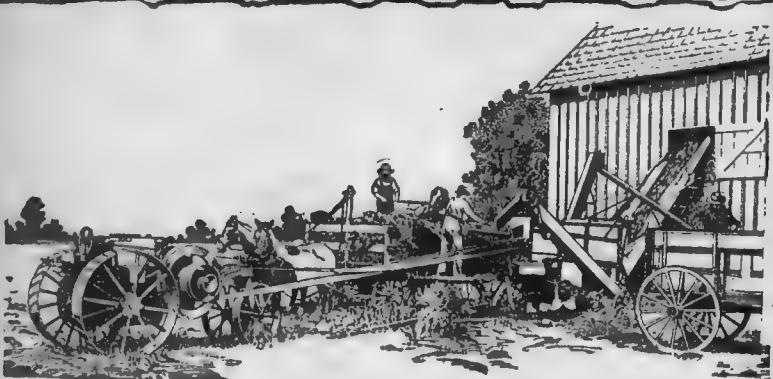
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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

OPEN CONVENTION AT NEEPAWA

The Convention of supporters of the Platform of the Canadian Council of the Neepawa Federal Constituency met on Tuesday, (14th). The nominating committee reported a list of names for a committee to have charge of the candidates' pledge, which with slight variation and the addition of the names of four ladies was adopted.

After a fairly full discussion of the present political situation, Mr. Peter Broadfoot of Gladstone was called on and addressed the convention, defining his position in reference to the findings of the recent Winnipeg convention. That position was so unmistakably independent of party control, that his address was immediately followed by a vote of confidence of the convention carried with practical unanimity by those present.

More significant even than this was the fact that at the close of the meeting, the members of the pledge committee present, presented to Mr. Broadfoot the form of pledge which had been suggested, which he immediately accepted and signed. That pledge in the most unmistakable terms commits Mr. Broadfoot to the practical support of the council's platform and places in the hands of the committee the power to at once unseat him if he is found to fail in the fulfilment of the pledge.

In order that the full significance of this action may be appreciated, we append herewith the form of pledge adopted in this case:

"As candidate for the Federal Constituency of Neepawa, I agree to support session by session, by voice and vote, the platform set forth by the Canadian Council of Agriculture; to pass no reasonable opportunity of advocating and maintaining its principles, and as often as there appears any hope of securing its enactment, either in whole or in part, to make, either alone or in company with others who support its principles, opportunity of presenting and advocating them as legislation in the House. I further agree to place my resignation signed in the hands of a committee of twenty-five chosen by a convention of supporters of the platform and agreeable to myself, to be by them dated and forwarded to the Speaker of the House, should I fail (after I have had the opportunity of presenting to the committee the action I have taken) to satisfy a majority of the committee that I have fulfilled as far as in my power the agreement herein."

RESOLUTION FROM GILBERT PLAINS G.G.A.

The Central Office is in receipt of a letter from the secretary of the Gilbert Plains Grain Growers' Association which recently passed the following resolution:

Resolved—"That we ask the executive of our association to take up the fixing of the price of wheat with the government authorities and submit to them that it is their duty to fix the price of other staples if they intend to fix the price of wheat—otherwise the farmers will have a stationary market to sell in and an advancing market to buy in. This would burden the farmer and hamper production. We also submit that the cost of raising frozen crops and dried out crops, hauled crops and rusted crops be taken into consideration by the government before fixing a maximum price for wheat—this is usually forgotten." Signed: J. B. Parker, Sec. Gilbert Plains G.G. Association.

BAGOT AUXILIARY ACTIVE

The sum of \$38.00 has been received through the secretary—Mrs. Barrett, in aid of the Red Cross Fund. They report a paid up membership of twenty-four for this year up to date. The members have been doing considerable patriotic work this year again.

OBSERVATION AND STUDY

Practically all our learning is by observation and yet the commonest defect of our life is the failure to observe closely and accurately. How few there are who can distinguish the common wild flowers, the different varieties of wheat or of oats, the common shrubs and trees, the dif-

ferent cloud formations, the common insects, the ordinary field birds, the different kinds of stars. They have not observed. How few there are who know anything definite about the habits of the birds and animals about us—simply because they have not mentally noted the things that might have been noted. How many there are who blunder in spelling and composition—just because they have not impressed upon their minds the forms and constituents of words and sentences which should be integral in their intellectual equipment? The mind which is stored with a wealth of knowledge is the mind which maintains careful observation as a fixed life habit, and which thereby is richly equipped for life and for duty.

But true wisdom comes not merely by receiving and noting impressions, but by the process of mental assimilation of pondering and adjusting and relating the facts acquired. Study is just as necessary as observation. Yet how few have made study a life habit? How few think out the relationships of ideas and of conceptions?—How ready most men are to accept their thinking ready made? Such a practice when it is continued and becomes habitual is the very atrophy of mental power. Until our educationists are able to turn out from our schools primary and secondary graduates who have the instinct of investigation, the passion for knowledge, and the well developed capacity for sustained thinking, their work must be regarded as lamentably defective. No one is in any adequate way prepared for life, no matter what facts he may know, no matter what sciences he may have studied, unless he has acquired the permanent life habits of observation and study.—W.R.W.

MUNICIPAL REFORM

The Grain Growers' movement is essentially a movement for reform. In its work in the various fields of economics, rural development, stimulation of public spirit and social responsibility it is constantly aiming at betterment. It has already achieved something not inconsiderable in several spheres of public life. In the work of municipal reform, little if anything has been done, and there is perhaps no department of our life in which there is such crying need for improvement. As one goes about the country, one hears very, very frequent expressions of dissatisfaction with municipal work. Here is a road job let for three-quarters of what it is worth and then passed and paid for when only half the specified work was done. There is a government grant spread over twenty-five miles and expended on bits of patching which have no permanent value. Yonder is a council man who is manifestly partial to the road which takes him from his farm to town, while other needy roads are neglected. And so in a large number of rural municipalities there is no attempt made to secure men as councillors who are dependable and efficient. The electorate is not awake. Men do not realize that in scores of municipalities they are being robbed of hundreds of dollars annually through inefficient service—or worse, and the men who should be standing as councillors are not concerning themselves.

Efficient municipal service might do very much to transform rural life. When party politics and the grafting element are excluded, when men are elected solely on the qualifications of dependability, efficiency, and personal devotion to the good of the community, when the councils guided by provident forethought, plan the work of the year and the development of the road systems from year to year, when they take thought for public entertainment, rest-rooms, libraries, stimulation of the spirit of citizenship in the young, and a score of other local interests which should be their care, our life will be richer and the better for it.

The Grain Growers being vitally concerned for public well being, why should they not take action toward saving the municipal organization from wasting its energies and missing its aim by exerting their influence toward getting the very best men in every district to undertake municipal responsibility?—W.R.W.

"Englander Schwein"

Continued from Page 8

was to go round and through the fields, lose valuable time and play Brumley's precious legs out. It was past midnight, so we decided on the village route and started on.

We passed through without being molested, but just as we were leaving the other side some civilians saw us and shouted "Halt!" and other words meaning "to shoot." We paid no attention. Espying a wood in the distance, we struck out for it. Brumley was in misery and threw up the sponge. We stopped to argue with him, at the same time dragging him along, and while doing so saw two more civilians rushing up and shouting as they came. Lights began to spring up all over the village. Brumley stopped dead and refused to go farther. We had previously agreed that if anything happened to one of us the others were to push on, and every man for himself. No good could be gained by fighting when we were so hopelessly outnumbered. Simonds and I rushed into the wood, swung round and out again and lay down on the edge of it in time to see them take Brumley and come sweeping by us in hot pursuit. Ten yards away a knot of them gathered and assisted another up into a tree to watch for us. One handed him a rifle and the pursuit went on into the wood. Occasionally we heard him stirring.

We waited for three-quarters of an hour before we dared to worm our way cautiously in the other direction. The snap of a twig was like that of a rifle on the stillness of the night. We met another sentry farther up, but worked round him in safety. Arriving at the end of the small wood we walked boldly across the intervening fields to another one, large enough to afford cover for an army corps, and there felt comparatively safe.

We were, however, very wet, cold and altogether miserable, buoyed up only by the liberty ahead. As it was only two o'clock we pushed on for several hours before stopping to lie by for the day.

For days we carried on thus without discovery. Each night was a repetition of the preceding one, an interminable fighting of our way through dark forests, into and out of sloppy ditches, over fields and through thorny hedges, dodging the lights of villages. We were never dry and grew steadily weaker on our allowance of two biscuits a day. On the eighth day we reached the river Ems. We had no difficulty in recognizing it, as it was the only large one on our map that lay on the route we had chosen, and we had passed nothing even faintly resembling it, with the exception of some large canals, which were easily recognizable as such and which we had swum. We made out trees which we judged to be on the other shore.

Within Four Miles of Freedom

We regretfully decided that it was too late to attempt the crossing that night. The daylight proved the line of trees to be merely the tops of a flooded woodland. The shore was a good quarter of a mile away. It was January; the water was cold and full of floating ice and very swift. Fording was out of the question. For two days and nights we wandered up and down the bank vainly seeking a boat or raft with which to make the crossing. We finally discovered a large bridge which was submerged except for its flood-time arches. There was no sign of life and it looked safe, so we proceeded to cross. We discovered, however, that we had not reached the bridge proper, but were merely on the approach to it. We dropped off onto the main steel portion. The wind beat the cold rain against us so that we could neither see nor hear. However, we went on and were nearly across when suddenly a light flashed on us and we heard a startled "Halt!"

I said under my breath to Simonds, "We'll push right on," and loudly, "Hollander," thinking we could perhaps get far enough away to make a run for it. But there was no show. It was too far to the shore. The elderly Landsturmers guarding the bridge gathered us in and took us over to their guardroom at the hotel. The incident we judged to be an epoch in the

monotony of their soldierly duties. They were very good to us. Two of them moved away from the fire to make room for our wet misery. They gave us a pot of boiling water, two bivouac cocoa tablets and a loaf of black bread. The news spread and civilians dropped in to stare at and question us. In the morning the entire population came to see the Englander prisoners. We learned that we were only four miles from Holland and cursed aloud. The town was Lathan and when we discovered the next morning that it was gaily bedecked with flags and bunting we decided that we were indeed personages of note if we could cause such a celebration. However, it was only the Kaiser's birthday.

In the afternoon they took us by rail to Meppen and shoved us in the civilian jail, where we were allowed a daily ration of two ounces of black bread, one pint of gruel and three-quarters of a pint of coffee for two days, until on January 30 an escort came from Vehnmoor. They roped us together and marched us through the principal streets by a roundabout route to the station so that all might see us. The populace lined the streets jeering at us. And we were too tired and hungry to care. Arrived at camp we were put in cells for 11 days while awaiting our court-martial.

Thirty Days in Dark Cells

During that period we suffered terribly from sheer starvation. The daily rations consisted of a poor soup and a small quantity of black bread. The cells were quite dark—eight by four foot wooden boxes. The confinement and short rations on top of our arduous journeys, during which we had had nothing but the two biscuits a day, caused us to grow weaker daily.

Our friends, however, contrived occasionally to get portions of their food to us. They maintained a sentry of their own, whose duty it was to watch for and report our trips to the latrine. It was unsafe for us to ask for this permission more than once a day with the same guard. As the latter was frequently changed, however, we were enabled to work the scheme to the limit.

At the worst this let us out of our cells for a few minutes, and, if we were lucky, enabled us to get a handful of broken food. Seeing us come out the prisoners on watch would stroll into the hut and pass the word. Shortly another would come out to us and in passing frequently managed to slip us something. On one long-to-be-remembered occasion Clarke, of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry managed to square the guard, a pleasant-faced young German, in some manner we could never fathom, so that the latter actually brought to us two spoons and a wash basin full of boiled barley, which we ate in the latrine. That was the most humane act experienced from German hands in my fifteen months' sojourn in Germany.

On the eleventh day we were marched out to what would be the Germans' orderly room and sentenced to 30 days' dark cells. That was our court-martial. A Canadian who had picked up a smattering of German acted as interpreter. He did what he could for us, which was little enough.

Asked why we had tried to escape, we feared to tell the truth, that we had been forced to it by ill-treatment, so merely stated that we were tired of Germany and wanted to go home. The presiding officer said: "Well, you fellows have been a lot of trouble to us. I've been told to tell you that if you give us any more we'll have a little shooting bee."

One lucky thing happened to us here: When they took our map away it fell in two as a result of having been folded in our pockets. The officer crumpled one piece up, made a handful of it and tossed it away, at the same time shoving the other half at me, which I eagerly clutched. And that piece showed that portion of Germany adjoining the Holland border.

Our 30 days' dark cells were spent in the military prison at Oldenburg. As before they were eight by four feet in size, but with a high ceiling, which gave me room to stand on my hands for exercise. The walls and floor of the cells were of stone, the shutters of steel. These were always

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closed. Each of us were confined alone. There was no furniture other than the three boards which served as the mockery of a bed and which were chained up to the wall every morning. A small shelf which held the water pitcher was the only other furnishing. No ray of light was permitted to enter the place. The month was February. There were no blankets, and the place was unheated. The rations consisted of half a pound of black bread and a pitcher of water, which were thrust in to us every morning. Except for the guard who unchained the boards at night we had no visitation in the 24 long, long hours.

The cell door opened promptly at five o'clock every morning. We were allowed ten minutes in which to clean our cell, go to the lavatory and wash up, all under guard. These were the only occasions during which we had an opportunity of seeing one another or the other prisoners. These rites were all performed in silence, and communication of any description was forbidden and so keenly watched for as to be impossible. However, Simonds and I got what small comfort we could out of seeing one another frequently, and by this time there had grown up between us such a mutual respect as to make us value this highly. The other prisoners included Germans as well as our allies. There were also some civilian German prisoners. The German soldier prisoners were mostly in for committing the various crimes of soldiering which in the British Army would have put them under the general head of defaulters. That classification, however, had been done away with in the German Army. The slightest infringement of discipline was punished with cells. Non-commissioned officers received the same punishment as the men, without, however, losing their rank, as would have been the case in our army.

Upon finishing the ten minutes allotted to us we were forced to re-enter our cells and stand against the wall at the back so that we could neither see nor communicate with one another until the guard got round a few minutes later and looked in to see that all was as it should be before slamming the door.

There was no use in trying to stretch the ration out for two meals. I tried to and gave it up. And after that I ate the bread, filled up with water and sat down on the cold stone floor for another twenty-four hours.

My thoughts dwelt greatly on food. We were supposed to receive soup every fourth day, but we did not. The prisoners of other nationalities did, and in addition were exercised regularly. At least we could hear the rattle of their spoons against their bowls and the tramp of their feet. The slow starving was the worst, to my mind. And after that the loss of sleep. If one did drop off the cold soon caused a miserable awakening. I tried not to think and did all the gymnastic drill I knew, even to standing on my hands in the darkness of the cell. I knew that if I gave up it was all off. I could daily feel myself getting wobbly as the confinement and starvation, added to my already enfeebled and starved condition when I entered, began to tell on me. It must be borne in mind that I had already served eleven days' solitary confinement on insufficient food, after several days of jail on ditto and eight days while escaping, during which I was continually wet and without food other than the two biscuits daily, before beginning to serve this sentence. Simonds, of course, was in the same plight.

Into The Daylight

The last day rolled finally round. At nine we were taken from our cells and marched out for an unknown destination. Ahead of us we saw poor Brumley, but were unable to communicate with him, and I do not know whether he saw us or not. That was all we ever learned directly of his fate. His wife, in Toronto, has since informed me that he is still in Germany.

At eleven that night we arrived at the strong punishment camp in Hannover, on the road over which Napoleon had marched to his doom at Moscow. We had had no food that day, nor did we get any that night. We were shoved

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into a hut full of Russians, who did not know what to make of us.

We were so long of hair and beard, so ragged, so emaciated and so altogether filthy that they thought us anything but British soldiers.

Later we found that there were, in all, between four and five hundred Russian, eighty French and Belgian, and, including ourselves, eleven British prisoners, all shoved into two huts in the middle of the usual barbed-wire laager.

As Giessen was the best camp, so this was the worst of all those we were to know. It was drier than the swamp at Vehmooor, but the drinking water was even worse than the brackish, peat-laden water there. The general sanitary arrangements were terrible. And the food was worse than at Giessen, the camp in which that lack had been the worst feature among many bad ones. And on top of it all the treatment was bad here. Much worse than any we had known.

A soup made from a handful of pickled fish roe and a few potatoes was a stock dish, and terrible to taste. On one night a week we received a raw herring fresh from the brine barrel, which we were supposed to eat raw and uncleaned, but could not. One day in seven there was a weak cabbage soup and of course a small daily ration of potato-and-rye bread. Fortunately our parcels were beginning to arrive by this time, so that in fact we fared better than at any of the better camps in the matter of food. With the Russians it was different, and we used to give our soup to them in exchange for their share of boiling water, which we used in conjunction with the contents of our parcels and which they had no use for anyway. However, as we had refused to work we did not require very much food. We used also to give our black bread to the Russians, for which they insisted on doing our washing, though it was little enough of that they did for themselves.

Like Father, Like Son

Ours was a good bunch of fellows and gave freely to one another and to the unfortunate Russians, who rarely received parcels. There was no selling or trading on misfortune here, as in some of the other camps we had been in. The Germans themselves were short of necessities here. They hated to come to the Englishers to buy, so used to send the Russians to beg for soap which they would not use in any event and in this case simply sold to the guards. Discovering this, we shut down on indiscriminate giving. Soap or any other fatty substance was by that time very scarce in Germany, among the lower classes at least. I was the only non-com in our lot, and so put up the stripes I had taken down to avoid giving "Augen Rechts" at Giessen, and I used that authority to persuade my fellow Britisher to give to the unfortunate Russians rather than to the French, who, like ourselves, were receiving parcels.

A boy of five years or thereabouts used to come regularly to the wire, upon which he would climb and hang like a spider on its web. Grasping it in both small hands and kicking vainly at it and us, he would scream "Englander Schwein," and I know not what other names, spitting venom like a little wildcat. This was not the raff of the camp. The boy was the son of the camp commandant, and the apple of his father's eye.

The commandant was a young chap, a lieutenant. What he lacked in years he made up in hate. He was known as an England hater. We were poison to him. The latrine, a mere shallow pit, was just outside the door of our hut, so the commandant saw to it that the latrine fatigue was always wished off on to the English. We were made to bail it out daily with buckets, which we then carried to the surrounding fields, on which we spread the contents while the commandant and guards laughed. The unteroffizier in immediate charge of us, if left alone would not make us do this. He was the last kind German I remember, and I have mentioned all that I can recall as having performed the slightest act of kindness to us, even of the most negative quality. He used to say that it was a pity to treat us so; that such a job was good enough for the Russians, who were no soldiers anyhow, and who smelled bad

and would not wash; but for us who were soldiers it was a great shame.

The vermin were so bad here that we chanced further trouble by writing on post cards as though to friends in England and complained. We knew that they would be intercepted and go to the commandant. They did. We were marched to Celle Laager to go through the fumigating machine. We went into a large hut, stripped, tied our clothes in a bundle and shoved them into the large oven to bake for five hours while we sat round with nothing on but a smile. In the interval we were made to run the clippers over our heads and bodies. There were sores on some of the Russians as big as a hand, eaten deep into by the vermin. Uncleanly at best and denied soap here, the lower class of them neglected all the rules of cleanliness. Their noncoms were the reverse, being almost without exception men of some education and general attainments.

To be Concluded next week

CANADIAN POTATO CROP

The Canadian potato crop report will be read with interest by the majority of Guide readers for potatoes have been exported from the prairies in larger quantities during the past two years than they ever have been before. The report issued by D. Johnson, the Dominion Fruit Commissioner follows:—

British Columbia.—The acreage is estimated at about 5 per cent. increase over an average crop. The plants are looking especially healthy and give promise of a heavy yield.

Alberta.—An average crop is looked for in this province.

Saskatchewan.—There is a substantial increase in the plantings. It is too early to estimate the yield.

Manitoba.—Indication now for a full average crop.

Ontario.—In no case has a decrease in the acreage been reported from any commercial district. It is estimated that the acreage is considerable more than last year and from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. above the average. Present indications are for a yield per acre considerably above the average.

Quebec.—An increase in acreage is reported with prospects for a yield above the average. Some early plantings on low land were destroyed by rain and continued cool weather, but these have been replanted with late varieties.

New Brunswick.—There has been a 20 per cent. increase for the acreage planted, with prospects of a normal yield per acre.

Nova Scotia.—Some districts report increased planting of from 25 to 35 per cent. The province on the whole is expected to show a substantial increase both in acreage and yield.

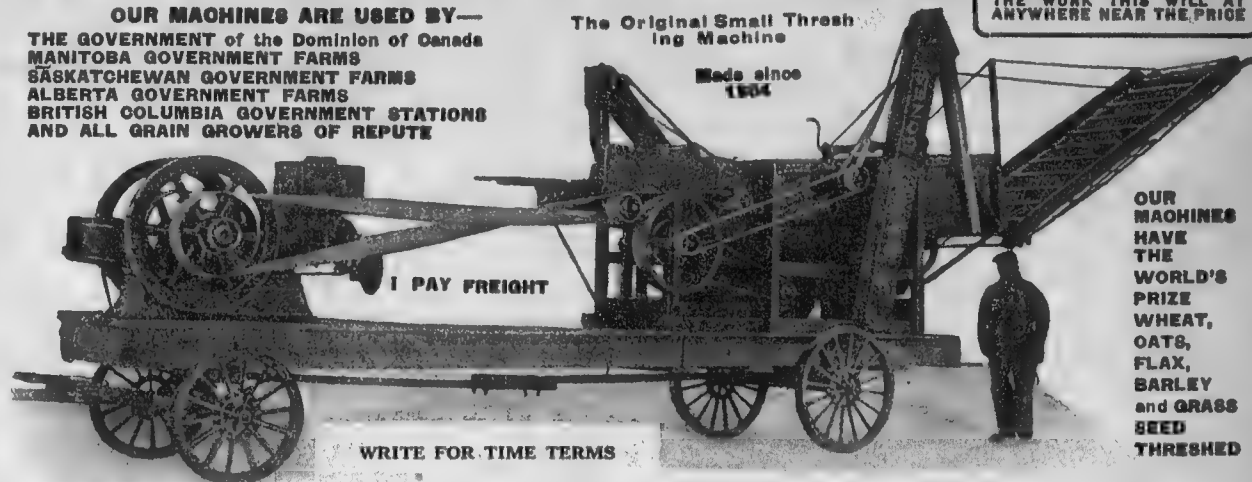
Prince Edward Island.—This province also reports increased acreage of from 10 to 15 per cent. and, in addition to this, spraying is much more general. With favorable weather conditions a large crop should be harvested.

A. STANLEY JONES, N. Battleford, Sask.

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Farmers' Financial Directory

"A List of Safe Bonds"

WE HAVE PREPARED for free distribution a List of Safe Bonds giving particulars of a large number of high-grade Government and Municipal Bonds. A copy will be forwarded to you on request.

EDWARD BROWN & CO.

BOND DEALERS

296 Garry Street

Winnipeg

We buy and sell Bonds for our own account, and any statements made with reference to Bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act on in purchase and valuation of securities.

\$2⁰⁰ WHEAT

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY GOOD FARM LAND. Farmers in the West the past two years with prices at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per bushel have been paying for their lands out of one crop. What may they not do with wheat and all farm produce at their present prices?

We have some excellent properties belonging to Trust Estates under our care which will appeal to the farmer and investor, and which must be realized upon. Send for list.

The Standard Trusts Co.

(Head Office, Winnipeg)

STANDARD TRUSTS BUILDING

SASKATOON

ESTABLISHED 1875

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CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000
PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT. E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Dealers in Government and Municipal Securities. Dealers in Domestic and Foreign Exchange. Careful attention given to accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and Farmers.

119 Branches

43 Branches in Western Canada

Farmers Requiring Capital

For the following purposes, can obtain the same at a moderate rate of interest, by short term loans, five to ten years, or as long dated loans (on the amortization plan) for terms of from ten to twenty years:—

TO IMPROVE YOUR FARM
BUY STOCK, PURCHASE LAND

Expenses reduced to a minimum. No unnecessary delay. Our plan saves you money. Write for particulars.

Provincial
Manager

Credit Foncier, F.-C.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

EDMONTON

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

HOW THE INCOME TAX WORKS

Income	Single men and widowers' Tax	Other persons' Tax
\$ 2,000.....		
3,000.....	\$ 40	
4,000.....	80	\$ 40
5,000.....	120	80
6,000.....	160	120
7,000.....	220	180
8,000.....	280	240
9,000.....	340	300
10,000.....	400	360
11,000.....	490	450
12,000.....	580	540
13,000.....	670	630
14,000.....	760	720
15,000.....	850	810
16,000.....	940	900
17,000.....	1,030	990
18,000.....	1,120	1,080
19,000.....	1,210	1,170
20,000.....	1,300	1,260
25,000.....	1,900	1,860
30,000.....	2,500	2,460
40,000.....	3,900	3,860
50,000.....	5,300	5,260
75,000.....	10,050	10,010
100,000.....	14,800	14,760
150,000.....	29,300	29,260
200,000.....	43,800	43,760
250,000.....	58,300	57,260

Tax and Sur-Tax

The above table is worked out on the basis outlined in the Bill, as follows:—

Four per cent, upon incomes exceeding \$2,000 per annum in the case of unmarried men and widowers without children and exceeding \$3,000 in the case of other persons.

In addition the following super-tax is to be imposed:

Where income exceeds \$6,000, and does not exceed \$10,000, two per cent.

Where income exceeds \$10,000, and does not exceed \$20,000, five per cent.

Where income exceeds \$20,000, and does not exceed \$30,000, eight per cent.

Where income exceeds \$30,000, and does not exceed \$50,000, ten per cent.

Where income exceeds \$50,000, and does not exceed \$100,000, fifteen per cent.

Where income exceeds \$100,000, twenty-five per cent.

A tax of four per cent. on incomes exceeding \$3,000 in the case of corporations or stock companies.

SEARS-ROEBUCK JULY SALES

Sales of Sears-Roebuck & Co., the huge mail order concern of Chicago for July show an increase of \$1,560,040, or 15.49 per cent., as compared with the same month of last year. The following table shows the monthly sales and increase as compared with last year:—

	1917	Increase	Pct. gain
Jan.	\$13,183,812	\$3,633,561	38.04
Feb.	15,745,418	3,619,207	29.84
Mar.	16,412,571	4,389,823	36.61
April	14,709,375	2,966,570	25.26
May	14,854,843	3,985,946	36.67
June	9,987,418	562,537	5.97
July	11,631,764	1,560,040	15.49

Totals..... 96,525,201 20,717,684 27.33

A trade magazine calls mail order houses "Parasites." Well, it looks very much as though the people like at least this one parasite. The major portion of these ninety-six million of sales are made to farmers in the central and western United States. Such is an indication of the enormous growth of the mail order business in that country.

DAVIES CO. ENORMOUS PROFITS

An interesting side light on the past profits of the William Davies Company are obtainable owing to their being court records. Some years ago an action-at-law was brought by the executors of the estate of Mrs William Davies against several interested parties. As a result it was shown that the capital stock of the company was then valued at from three to four hundred dollars per share (par value \$100) and that the dividends over a period of fourteen years, 1893 to 1906 inclusive, ranged from 15 to 120 per cent., the average over the entire period being a little over 50 per cent., which seems enough under the circumstances.

A table was placed in evidence, showing the dividends which the stock paid during these fourteen years to be:—

"For the year ending March 31, 1893, 65 per cent.; 1894, 34 per cent.; 1895, 40 per cent.; 1896, 45 per cent.; 1897, 100 per cent.; 1898, 120 per cent.; 1899, 82 per cent.; 1900, 60 per cent.; 1901, 27½ per cent.; 1902, 27½ per cent.; 1903, 15 per cent.

Acquiring an Estate

Any man in good health and able to pay a small annual sum can by means of Life Insurance, immediately possess an Estate impossible to acquire in any other way save by years of toil.

If you have the qualifications of good health—good habits—and ability to pay a small annual premium—write to The Great-West Life for particulars of the attractive policies that have— for ten successive years—secured for The Great-West the largest Canadian business of all the Canadian Companies.

Write, stating age to—

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Dept. "I"

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

The Canada Permanent Trust Company

Will be pleased to act for you in any position of trust, such as:

EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE of an estate left under will.

ADMINISTRATOR

AGENT for Executors or Administrators, Etc.

All Correspondence Confidential.

Apply

GEORGE F. R. HARRIS, Manager
298 Garry Street - - - Winnipeg

THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to \$2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 908 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

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The New Intenaltone Model
MEARS EAR PHONE

will make you hear again perfectly. The instrument is very small and inconspicuous and has many new exclusive features. For ordinary conversation—the theatre—and church service it has no equal.

15 Days' Trial—Write at once for particulars of our Trial Offer. Dept. "B."

THE J. O. GIBSON COMPANY,
310-11 Mappin Bldg. Montreal

CALGARY ARTIFICIAL LIMB FACTORY 605-605 P.S.E. CALGARY ALTA.

PHONE 43998

cent.; 1904, 30 per cent; 1905, 41 per cent.; 1906, 25 per cent."

Commenting on the above figures the Toronto "World" at that time said:—

"To many of us it has been a Chinese puzzle how packers computed profit, but from the showing of the Wm. Davies Co. it would appear that they must in their book-keeping charge up every possible expense, allow a liberal margin for contingencies, ten per cent. for depreciation of plant and probably twenty per cent. for dividends. If after all these charges were deducted nothing were left, the wail would go out 'no profit in the business.' Meantime out of their margin for contingencies, their ten per cent. for depreciation of plant, and twenty per cent. or so set aside for dividends, they have been clearing a rate of interest on their investment which makes the business of raising hogs look like thirteen cents. Of course, we do not know that the packers compute their profits on the basis outlined above, but the figures quoted lend color to the speculation that some such system is followed."

CALGARY OIL CONCERN PAYS

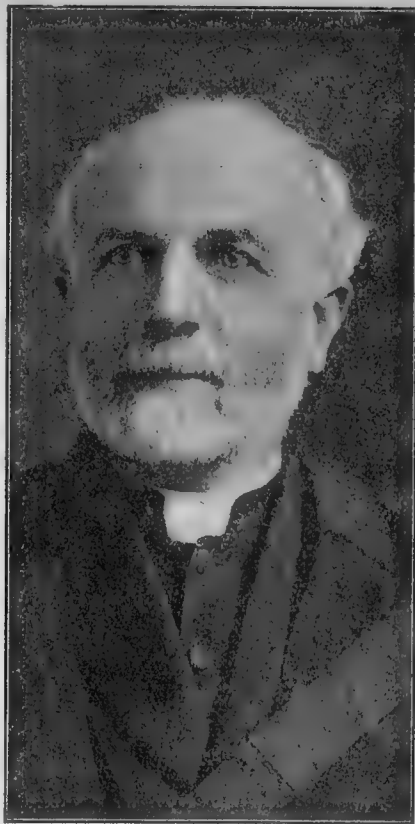
The Southern Alberta Refineries, Limited recently held its first annual meeting, and the directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. on shares of record July 30, 1917, and an additional five per cent. on shares issued prior to June 30, 1916. This company has the proud distinction of being the first oil concern in Western Canada to pay a cash dividend. The company, according to its annual report, sold \$75,000 worth of gasoline, made a gross profit of \$21,035, a net profit of \$12,493, and has a bank balance of \$21,000.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF FUND

An Agricultural Relief Fund is being raised by voluntary contributions for the restoration of agriculture among the peasant farmers of Belgium, France, Serbia, Russia and Roumania, whose farms were in the immediate areas of battle, who lost everything and in some cases even the land itself. This will be done by gifts of seed, livestock, implements, etc., to enable them to make a fresh start.

Dr. James W. Robertson was asked to undertake the organization of a Canadian Branch for the British Empire Committee. He has visited the devastated regions south of Verdun along the valley of the Marne and at the Somme. On his return, after observing the destruction wrought by the invading armies Dr. Robertson said:

"The farming population of the



Dr. Salem G. Bland, recently Professor of Theology, Wesley College, now nominated for the Federal Constituency of Centre Winnipeg at the next election.

will be able to render friendly and much-needed help to the stricken farmers."

After a visit to all the provinces of Canada with the exception of Prince Edward Island, which he has not yet been able to visit, Dr. Robertson reports that the provincial governments are in hearty sympathy with the proposal that Canadian farmers should participate in contributing to the relief of their brother farmers on whom have fallen such terrible losses because their farms and homes were in the invaded districts.

The general plan proposed is for each provincial committee to invite the co-operation of existing organizations of farmers, such as Farmers' Institutes, Women's Institutes, Farmers' Clubs, the United Farmers, the Grain Growers Associations and similar bodies in the other provinces, to disseminate information, receive contributions and forward them to the provincial headquarters.

It is intended to make this special appeal to Canadian farmers on two separate occasions. The organized cheese factories and creameries will be invited to donate the proceeds of one day's milk on one of the days of the anniversary of the great battles of the Marne (September 6 to 10). The contributions of the other farmers will be invited and received either in the month of December or January. Local committees will probably arrange to receive donations of grain, livestock and other products, which they will sell on behalf of the fund and remit the proceeds to their respective provincial headquarters.

SEPARATE THE LAMBS

Flockmasters and farmers who are raising sheep should immediately remove all the ram lambs from the ewes. Range breeders usually plan on taking out the ram lambs from August 1 to August 10. If they are not removed great damage is apt to result to the ewes, which will be bred by the bucks and in course of time have lambs out of season. If the ewes should be bred now they will have lambs during December and January.

According to Farmers' Bulletin, No. 801, Sodium Fluorid powder is death on poultry lice. It can be dusted into the feathers so it will reach the skin. It should be applied to all parts of the body. It can be made into a solution, one ounce per gallon of water and stir well. Dip the poultry into it. The dipping method kills the lice quicker, better and more cheaply. The sodium fluorid has no bad effects on the skin, but is a little irritating to the air passages. It is however, very destructive to the lice.—N. D. Agricultural College.



R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, recently nominated to contest the Federal Constituency of Brandon at the forthcoming election.

British Empire who have not suffered are being invited to help their unfortunate brethren in allied countries who have lost everything in the common cause. They need seeds, livestock, agricultural machinery and tools to enable them to resume farming operations. The Germans in their retreat during the battle of the Marne gathered field implements in heaps and put bombs under them. They burned farmhouses wantonly as a deliberate part of their policy to leave the war area utterly desolate. Recently the Overseas Dominions have been invited to join in the work of relief. Thus the farmers of the whole British Empire

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Original Charter 1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum (5%) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 31st August, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1917. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th day of August, to the 31st day of August, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

Toronto, July 18, 1917.

J. COOPER MASON, Acting General Manager.

Bank of Hamilton

Head Office • Hamilton

61 Branches in Western Canada

DIRECTORS

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President

Cyrus A. Birge, Vice-President

O. G. Dalton W. E. Phin

Robert Hobson W. A. Wood

J. Turnbull I. Pitblado, K.C.

J. P. Bell, General Manager

Capital Authorized:

\$5,000,000

Capital Paid Up:

\$3,000,000

Surplus:

\$3,500,000



EST'D 1873

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

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Branches throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

WINNIPEG 455 MAIN STREET MAIN OFFICE

Branch:—Portage Avenue, Opp. Eaton's

GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL

Bonds and Debentures

Are the safest investments for your surplus funds and can be easily realized. You can invest any amount from \$100 up to yield 5½ to 6½ per cent. per annum.

The CANADIAN WAR LOAN returns nearly 5½ per cent. per annum.

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Bond Dealers Winnipeg

A Square Deal in Life Assurance



"First in the Northwest"

Do YOU know anything about "Loadings"?

When the average Life Assurance Actuary figures out your premium he first finds the "net" premium, then adds to it a percentage called a "loading" to provide for expenses.

This method has been condemned by world-famous actuaries for over half a century.

The Northwestern is the only Canadian Life Company that uses a scientific method of providing for expenses, and this results in

LOWER PREMIUMS

Write for our circular entitled "Life Assurance Rates" exposing the unsound methods generally followed and justifying our claim to be—

Canada's Only Scientific Life Company

The Northwestern provides the highest reserves of any Canadian Company.

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WINNIPEG

CANADA

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STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS FROM SIX weeks to three months old for sale, from mature prize winning stock. Also Shropshire rams and ram lambs. H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail, Alta. 34-7

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORK-shires. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

HORSES

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PURE BRED Shire stallion Diabolo, imp., 1850 lbs., sure stock getter. Write, Whiteberry Shire Assn., Geo. P. Wallace, Secretary, Hafford, Sask. 33-3

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales, Mares and Fillies for sale. 23tf

CATTLE

FOR SALE—56 HEAD GOOD DURHAM STOCK, 24 cows, 13 two-year-olds, 18 winter and summer calves, and 1 roan shorthorn bull. Call and see or write E. J. Nestrud, Denzil, Sask. 33-2

MATURE HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, SPLENDID individual of exceptionally good type, quality and color. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 31-5

FOR SALE—ABOUT 36 TWO YEAR OLD heifers and steers, grade Aberdeen Angus breed. Cash only. Swainson & Son, Foxwarren, Manitoba. 33-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-ers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 33-2

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, now ready to ship, from prize winning stock. Pedigrees furnished. Pairs furnished not akin. H. E. George, Cayley, Alta. 28-7

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA HOGS FOR sale. C. E. Dunmier & Son, Box 147, Gull Lake, Sask. 32-3

DUROC-JERSEYS—REGISTERED APRIL boars for sale, \$25 each. Fred Turnbull, Hartney, Man. 33-2

SOME NICE DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND sows for sale, from imported stock. C. S. Morton, Innes, Sask. 34-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES READY FOR shipment, \$20 each or \$35 a pair. Ira M. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 33-2

DUROC JERSEYS, REGISTERED YOUNG stock for sale. Of the choicest breeding. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 32-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—FOUR BOARS fit for service, \$25 each, Redvers, immediate sale. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 34-2

FOR SALE—APRIL AND MAY O.I.C. PIGS, \$15 to \$20. Jos. Stauffer, Olds, Alta. 34-2

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER for five dollars costs three cents. 33-2

SHEEP

500 CHOICE YOUNG BREEDING EWES FOR sale. We also offer registered Shropshire and Suffolk rams. Buy sheep now—they always make money. Paradise Stock Farm, Lacombe, Alta. 33-4

ONE HUNDRED HIGH GRADE SHROPSHIRE sheep, also Shropshire and Dorset horn rams and Western range ewes for sale. D. A. Fraser, 215 Spence St., Winnipeg. 33-2

1000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, WITH OR without lambs. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 23tf

DOGS

AIREDALES—BRED FOR WORK, 50 LB. DOGS, dead game, twenty-five dollars. Matured bitches, twenty. Champion Rebound Oorang puppies, fifteen. Full pedigrees. Sid Perkins, Rookley Kennels, 144 St. Helens Ave., Toronto, Ont. 34-2

PURE BRED RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS, born June 26; white with lemon markings. Males \$25; females \$15; \$35 pair. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 34-2

FOR SALE—HOUND PUPS, RUSSIAN AND Stag Hound crosses, from guaranteed stock, \$25 per pair or \$15 for one. J. M. Dearlove, Birtle, Man. 34-2

DOGS—DUCK RETRIEVERS, 3 KINDS. 452 Main, Winnipeg. 33-3

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST-ern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

WANTED—FALL RYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR lots. Samples and price to Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 27tf

FALL RYE—WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 27tf

FALL RYE FOR SALE, \$2.10 BUSHEL, SACKS free. Cash with order. Delivery after Sept. 1. W. Penny, Balcarres, Sask. 33-2

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL SEND a Dominion Express Money Order

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE 25 H.P. I. H. C. PORTABLE engine, latest type, burns either gasoline or coal oil. Engine only run 30 days. At a big bargain for cash, \$750. One used J. I. Case 16 H.P. compound steam tractor, in good shape. Fitted for plowing. At a big bargain for cash, \$1200. Brandon Machine and Implement Works, Brandon, Man. 31tf

FOR SALE—30-60 AULTMAN & TAYLOR GAS tractor, in good condition, uses either kerosene or gasoline. P. & O. eight bottom engine gang plow, both breaker and stubble bottoms. This outfit for quick sale \$2500 cash. Sunnyside Stock Farms, Bladworth, Sask. 33-2

FOR SALE—10-20 L.H.C. KEROSENE TRACTOR and 20-32 new Racine separator, complete with belts, feeder, blower and high loader; run 31 days, good as new. \$2,250 cash, \$2,500 terms. R. Dickie, Melfort, Sask. 33-2

FOR SALE CHEAP—25 H.P. DOUBLE CYLIN-der steam engine, 36-60 separator, also six furrow Avery power lift engine gang. Will sell together or either one separately. Box 8, Neville, Sask. 34-2

FOR SALE—20 H.P. RUSSELL STEAM ENGINE, in first class repair. 33-52 Waterloo Separator, fully equipped, good as new, run about 30 days. Apply E. L. Bodgeuer, McLeod, Alta. 32-4

SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 36 x 60, WITH Garden City feeder; former used seven seasons, latter used three. A bargain at \$400. P. B. Peterson, Midale, Sask. 33-2

FOR SALE—32 INCH AULTMAN TAYLOR separator, Ruth feeder, threshed only fifteen days. Seven hundred cash. F. Fredeen, Macrorie, Sask. 34-3

ONE 8-BOTTOM COCKSHUTT BREAKER, in first class condition. Kjellander Bros. Wilcox, Sask. 32-4

NEW MINNEAPOLIS THRESHER MACHINE for sale, 36 x 58, or will trade for a smaller separator. Geo. Innes Co., Innes, Sask. 34-3

FOR SALE—COMBINATION THRESHING outfit, cheap for cash. Guaranteed good order. For particulars write "Weller," Vera, Sask. 34-4

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-arac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enter-prise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 33-2

CORD WOOD FOR SALE—TAMARAC, SPRUCE and poplar cord wood for sale in car lots. For prices apply to S. M. Sigurdson, Arborg, Man. 30-5

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 33-2

MONEY MAKING FARMS WITH HORSES, cattle and growing crops. Easy term. Catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 30tf

GOOD SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT FARM for sale, money maker. Apply to E. Bonney, Midland, Ont. 33-2

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HOME, SITUATED IN POINT GREY, VAN-couver, B.C.; fully modern, beautiful stonework, pretty grounds. Write for photo and further information to owner, Mrs. S. M. Vyse, Dryden, Ont. 34-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE NURSES. EARN \$10 to \$25 A WEEK. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, 709 L. Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 32-4

SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED MAN TO RUN SMALL KERO-sene threshing outfit. State wages wanted. Harvest work if desired. F. Howell, Boisjévain, Man. 33-2

POULTRY AND EGGS

FOR SALE—100 BUFF ORPINGTON YEAR old hens, \$1.50; chickens, 50 cents. S. Stockdale, Medora, Man. 33-3

HANDLING TIMOTHY SEED

Timothy seed cleaners of the best description are being installed in the Canadian Government elevator at Cal-gary for the purpose of cleaning Timo-thy seed, the charge for handling the seed being a nominal one. Last year the elevator unloaded, cleaned, stored for fourteen days and reloaded the seed at a very low price of five cents per hundred pounds, but now that up-to-date machinery is to be installed it is expected that a slight increase will be made in the handling charges. The seed branch of the Dominion Depart-ment of agriculture has an assistant at the elevator to grade the seed and this part of the work is done free of charge.

After the seed is cleaned, weighed and graded, a warehouse receipt is issued giving weights and grade of reloaded seed. The shipper also receives a govern-ment weight certificate giving official weight unloaded into the elevator, dockage and weight of cleaned seed. As soon as warehouse receipt is re-ceived by the shipper he can either dis-pose of same at once by selling to seed houses or should he prefer to hold for a higher market he can get an advance from the bank in the same way as ad-vances are made against grain Bills of Lading. The Canadian Government Elevator holds the sacks at the elevator until they are instructed to return them. The reason why sacks are not returned at once is on account of the charge made by cartage companies for hauling from the elevator, which is two and a half miles from the city to the freight sheds. A charge of \$3.00 is made for the trip, and it can easily be seen that it saves the shippers a considerable amount should large numbers of sacks be hauled to the freight sheds at one time.

In shipping seed to the elevator at Calgary farmers who have less than a carload of seed should, if at all pos-sible, club together and make up car-load lots. In this way a great saving will be made in freights as there is al-ways a large spread between carload and less than carload rates. Should this method of shipping be adopted, every farmer should have his name stencilled across his sacks in order that there may be no mistake made at the ele-vator when unloading. A competent person should be asked to take charge of the loading of the car and after it is filled an invoice should be made out in duplicate, stating the names of the persons who have seed in car, the num-ber of sacks of each individual and if possible the separate weights. This will help the elevator officials when un-loading and will also be a means of checking up each shipment. A cleaning in transit privilege has been allowed by the railway companies, the charge vary-ing according to the distance. This ex-tra charge is very small, however, the largest amount charged being six cents per hundred pounds. It must be un-derstood, however, that this privilege is only allowed when seed is reshipped to Winnipeg and points east or to Van-couver.

Returns from Timothy Seed

In one district in Alberta, where forty-eight carloads of seed were grown last year, the average yield was about seven bushels to the acre; this at a price of \$5.25 per hundred pounds, which was the average price last season, gave the farmer gross returns of \$17.54 per acre. The expenses incurred in put-ting the seed on the market amounted to around \$6.00 per acre, leaving a net profit of \$11.00 to \$12.00 per acre. Indi-cations point to a large increase in the price of seed this year, as Chicago market quotes seed for September de-livery at \$8.75 per hundred pounds.

Chicago Timothy seed prices control the world's market quotations. Arrange-ments have been made by the Seed Branch at Calgary to provide shippers, and others interested, with latest quo-tations upon application. Timothy seed cleaned, graded and in store at Calgary Government Elevator is equal in value to Chicago market quotations.

It can readily be seen that, when Timothy is a profitable industry at the prices received last season, even a small yield per acre will realize a large return from the land used for the pro-duction of this commodity.

Farmers' Encyclopedia

The Classified Advertisements of our Farmers' Market Place have been called The Farmers' Encyclopedia.

They supply information on such a multitude of the farmers' wants.

Their power is almost limitless.

They sell anything and everything the farmer produces or uses in his business.

They introduce buyer and seller in the shortest possible time.

They are very economical.

It pays to read Classified Advertisements.

It certainly pays to use them when you have anything to sell or exchange.

SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT TODAY

THE GUIDE BRINGS BEST RESULTS

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Eleven years ago a few enthusiastic farmers of the West organized a small grain commission company in the hope that they might improve conditions under which grain was sold in Western Canada. They worked under handicaps and against heavy competition, but succeeded. Later, other organizations were formed in Canada, each with co-operation the key-note. What they have achieved is well known. Soon there was a demand for closer co-operation among these companies in their business efforts, and now—

On September 1st, the **Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited** and **The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited** will no longer be separate organizations as heretofore.

By a practically unanimous vote of their thousands of shareholders, these companies have joined hands so that they can work together in the interests of the farmers of Western Canada. The problems of marketing the products and supplying the needs of the farmers are identical throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This union of the two old companies with shareholders running well over 30,000, with assets exceeding \$3,000,000.00, with over 300 country elevators, with terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, with machinery and supply warehouses in Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg and with an efficient organization under the supervision of a board of farmer directors having full knowledge of the farmers' needs, provides a company that can give maximum service to Western farmers.

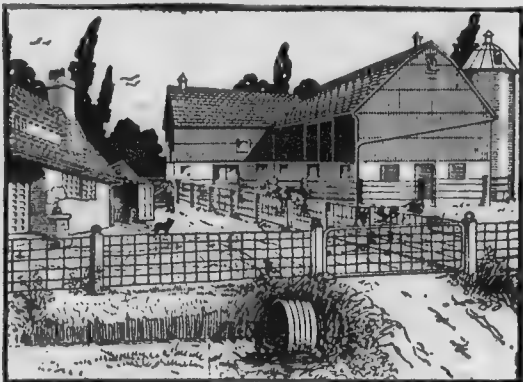
The old companies have appreciated your business and they will be very glad to serve you in the future under the name of—

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG — REGINA — CALGARY

Let any of our 300 elevators handle your grain or consign it direct to us. Ship your Livestock to our stockyard offices in Edmonton, Calgary or Winnipeg. Order your Lumber, Fencing, Implements and other supplies from Winnipeg, Regina or Calgary. We have offices and warehouses in all three cities.

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make your Home and Farm Buildings proof against fire, lightning and weather and practically do away with any need of repairs for many years.



PEDLAR'S OSHAWA SHINGLES
The Right Roof for Your Home

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The Siding That Never Rusts or Decays

PEDLAR'S SILO COVERS
Keep the Ensilage Sweet and Wholesome

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Established 1861

80 LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG

Executive Offices and Factories:—Oshawa, Ont.
Branches:—Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver.

Modern Home Canning

Continued from Page 7.

used, and the interesting part of it is that the product by this method is much better and not overcooked. It is more true to nature in color, flavor and texture and more natural in appearance.

Blanching and Dipping

Here is another question frequently asked: "What is the difference between scalding and blanching?" These are canning terms and are not used interchangeably. It is true that both refer to the preliminary heating of the product, but they are different in two things. The object of scalding is chiefly to remove skins and incidentally to take the place of the exhaust period in the canning process; blanching is a term used to indicate a much longer period of preliminary cooking, and its objects are chiefly to eliminate excessive and objectionable acids and acrid flavors, to make unnecessary to use the exhaust period or practice the intermittent method of canning, and to reduce the bulk of vegetables, such as greens, cabbage and other products of great bulk.

Scalding—Three important reasons for



Right and Wrong Packing

scalding fruits and vegetables are as follows:—

- 1.—To loosen the skins.
- 2.—To eliminate objectionable acids and acrid flavors.
- 3.—To start the flow of the coloring matter, which is later arrested or coagulated by the cold dip.

Blanching—Three reasons for blanching are as follows:—

- 1.—To eliminate objectionable acids and acrid flavors.
- 2.—To reduce the bulk of vegetable greens.
- 3.—To make it unnecessary to use the exhaust period and intermittent process.

Cold dipping—Three reasons for using the cold dip in canning are:—

- 1.—To harden the pulp under the skin and thus permit the removal of the skin without injury to the pulp.
- 2.—To coagulate the coloring matter and make it harder to dissolve during the sterilization period.
- 3.—To make it easier to handle the products in packing.

In blanching, the length of contact with the boiling water differs with different materials. Some are simply dipped into the boiling water, others are left boiling for varying periods according to their nature and condition. A wire basket is usually the most convenient utensil to hold the product while blanching and cold dipping. Failing that, squares of cheesecloth or loose woven sacks are good substitutes.

The material taken from the blanching kettle should be plunged immediately into a vessel containing enough cold water to thoroughly immerse and stop the cooking process started by the blanching. Care should be taken that the water comes quickly into contact with every part. In the case of small products or those that pack tightly, this may be facilitated by gentle shaking of the wire basket or container. Do not allow material to soak in the water.

Filling Jars

Final preparation of fruit or vegetables, such as paring, scraping, slicing, etc., should be done as quickly as possible and the product immediately packed in the jars which are removed, as needed, from the pan of boiling water. Pack closely to economize jar space and diminish the amount of liquid canned. See above for right and wrong methods of packing. Fill with boiling water, pouring hot liquid slowly on the material to lessen danger of cracking. In the case of

Is Your Wife's Range

as up-to-date as your Farm Machinery?

It should be! A cranky old stove wastes time and fuel and still more valuable—health! The best pays in the house as well as in the fields.



Get Her

"Premier Marathon"

A big, handsome range with every modern improvement. It will lighten your wife's work—save her time—improve your meals—and save fuel.

A Few Strong Features of the

"PREMIER MARATHON"

Body of heavy polished steel interlined with fireproof and asbestos, all hand riveted.

Oven of heavy steel braced with cast iron bars. Perfectly ventilated.

Fire Box, Linings and Duplex Grates extra heavy. Air ventilating space behind linings prevents warping and prolongs service. Special Duplex Draft keeps fire burning at both ends of fire box. Twenty-eight inch wood can be used with special wood linings. Easy to interchange wood and coal grates.

Top and Covers extra heavy ringed to prevent cracking.

Reservoir on the right provides constant supply of hot water. Hot water front supplied if required.

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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

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NEW INVENTION JUST OUT! Needed in every home every day. Patented. Nothing else like it. Supplies what every housewife has wished for years. Low priced—Sells on sight. Sharpens any kitchen knife, paring knife, carving knife, bread knife or shears and scissors in ten seconds. Mechanical masterpiece. A child can use it. Just put knife in slot—turn crank—sharpens both sides at once, automatically. We want representatives at once—men and women hustlers. Get this position where profits start first day.

No Experience Necessary—200% profit

Make as much money next week as these men are making now. A. H. Peatmen, Champion, Alta., writes: "I sold nine after supper." K. Clarkson, Lethbridge, says: "I think it is great. I sold six in less than an hour. The machine is a mighty fine proposition. I am a mechanic and know what I am talking about." You can make this money. Write today. Territory Free. Get Busy at Once. Price for limited time only \$1.95, all charges prepaid.

Present selling Price only—**\$1.95**

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13 DIFFERENT KINDS

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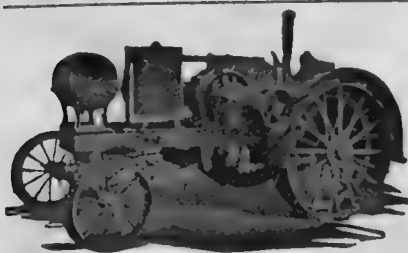
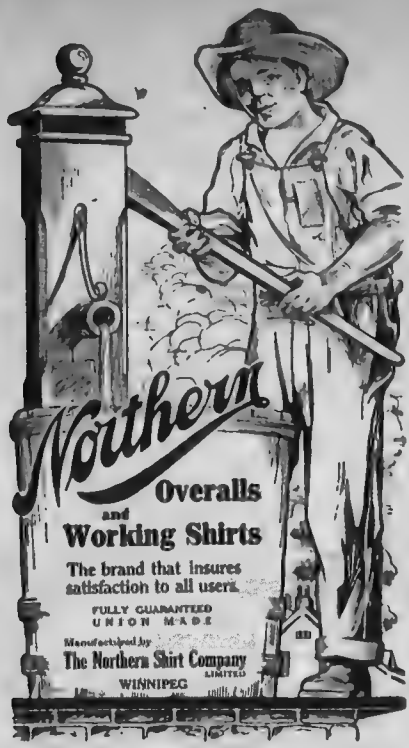
If you have any Live Poultry to sell it will pay you to get our prices. Shipping coops furnished and quick returns guaranteed to every shipper. On Cream and Eggs our price is as usual the very highest.

The Tungeland Creamery Co.

BRANDON

MAN.

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SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS
TO-DAY FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor
of Canada Limited
DEPT. A WINNIPEG



Saves a Team Attachments For Any Binder WATER TANK

4 H. P.
Cushman
on a Binder.
Same
Engine
Does All
Other
Farm Work.

Cushman Binder Engines

For All Farm Work

This is the one successful binder engine. Thousands are in use every harvest. Fits any binder. Engine drives sickle and all machinery. Since horses have only to pull machine, two horses will easily handle 8-ft. binder in heavy grain. In a wet harvest Cushman Engine saves the crop, as it keeps sickle going when bull wheel slips—it never clogs. After harvest Cushman engine does all other work. Very light weight and easy to move around, yet runs more steadily than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor and perfect balance. 4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs.; when stripped for binder only 167 lbs. 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Equipped with Friction Clutch Pulley.

Alex Irving, Cummings P. O., Vermillion, Alberta, writes: "I have been sawing wood with my Cushman lately and it has been working fine, no trouble to start. I am running an 8 inch L. H. C. grinder, which it handles nicely. I have put in a line shaft and run the churn, washing machine and cream separator. Everyone who sees it thinks it is the only engine."

Ask for free Engine Book.
Cushman Motor Works
of Canada, Ltd.
Dept. D, Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

vegetables, one teaspoon of salt should be added to the vegetables before filling with water. Adjust rubbers and partially seal. In case of glass topped jars, adjust the top spring only. In case of screw top jars, screw down top until it touches the rubber, or screw down entirely and reverse a quarter of a turn. This will permit the escape of air. (Water will not penetrate the jar through this loosened seal).

To Can Greens

The infrequent use of this food product is deplorable when one realizes that it furnishes such valuable mineral material so cheaply and in such acceptable form. Their common use, especially during the winter months, would go far toward overcoming the noticeable mineral deficiency in our winter diet. As they are obtainable in large quantities in both wild and tame varieties, there is little reason for any family not having an adequate supply for all seasons.

Edible Cultivated Greens—Swiss chard, kale, Chinese cabbage leaves, upland cress, French endive, cabbage sprouts, turnip tops, New Zealand spinach, asparagus, spinach, beet tops, cultivated dandelion, dasheen sprouts, native mustard, Russian mustard, collards, rape.

Edible Wild Greens—Pepper cress, lamb's quarter, sour dock, smartweed sprouts, purslane or "pusley," pokeweed, dandelion, marsh marigold, wild mustard, milkweed (tender sprouts and young leaves).

Any of the above may be successfully canned at home either individually or in any desired combination.

Can as soon after picking as possible, at least on the same day. Clean thoroughly. Greens should be blanched for 15 or 20 minutes, as the bulk should be noticeably reduced in order to save jar space. This may be done in an ordinary kettle using as small an amount of water as possible. Steaming is preferable as less juice is lost by this method.

Plunge quickly into cold water. Pack tightly in sterilized jars. Season with a



Adding corner cloth to make the corner tight and conserve heat while sterilizing.

even teaspoon of salt to a quart and add any other desired seasoning. A small amount of chipped beef or bacon makes a splendid flavor. Olive oil may also be added. Fill the crevices with hot water, adjust the rubbers and covers and sterilize for 150 minutes in the home made outfit. Remove from canner. Tighten covers. Invert to test joints, and cool. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store.

Carrots and Beets

To save the juices these are cleansed, blanced and dipped before they are scraped. In the case of beets, leave on most of the tail or root and at least one inch of the leaf stems to prevent bleeding. Sixty minutes is sufficient time for sterilizing baby beets and carrots, 90 minutes is needed for more mature ones.

The following table will be helpful as a guide in canning vegetables and fruits:

Product	Blanch or Scald		Sterilize
	Minutes	Hours	
Vegetables			
Asparagus	3-5	1 1/2-2	
Beans	5-8	2	
Beets	6	2	
Carrots	6-8	1 1/2	
Corn	8-15	3 1/2	
Corn on cob	8-15	4	
Eggplant	8-10	2	
Greens	Until shrunk	1 1/2	
Okra	5-8	2	
Parasips	6-8	1 1/2	
Peas	5-8	2	
Peppers	3	1/4	
Pumpkin	10	1	
Rhubarb	1	1/4	
Squash	10	1	
Sweet potatoes	6-8	1 1/2	
Tomatoes	1		

Poor Tubes Cost More Than You Pay

You must add to the cost price of a poor tube about half the value of the casing it ruins.

For poor tubes do ruin casings. Poor tubes allow slow leakage of air. Slow leaks cause imperceptible, and so most dangerous, under-inflation. Under-inflation is the greatest of all tire enemies.

These are the reasons we advise motorists to look carefully to their tubes. These are the reasons we put thousands of dollars into extra cost every year to build Goodyear Tubes by the lamination process.

This is the right way to build tubes—to take highest quality rubber and roll it out tissue-thin for rigid inspection. Then to build up the flawless sheets, layer on layer, into a perfect tube, extra thick, extra well fitted for its duties.

And because greater mileages from Goodyear Tires will make friends for us, we advise the use of Goodyear Tubes.

It is of value to you that Goodyear Tubes give additional value in long service and satisfaction.

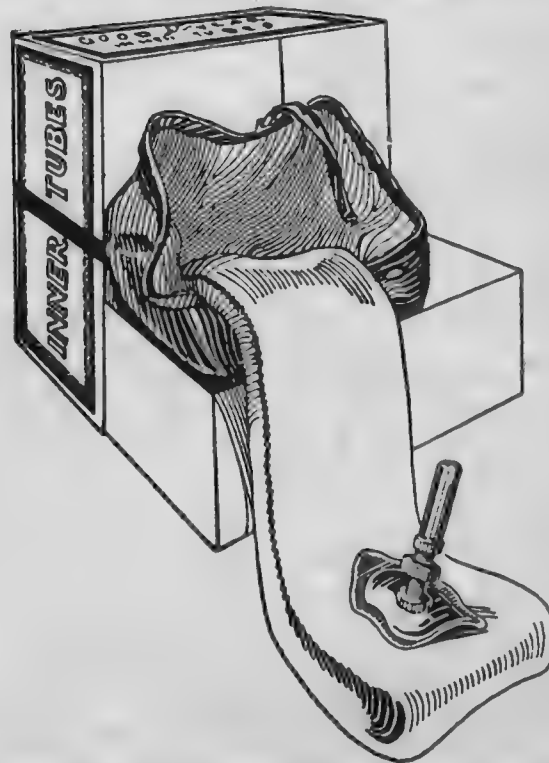
Remember the name Goodyear when you buy tubes.

Goodyear Tubes, along with Goodyear Tires and Tire-Saver Accessories, are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada

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MADE IN CANADA
TUBES



Auto and Engine Owners The Crouch Vaporizer

MORE MILES MORE POWER LESS CARBON

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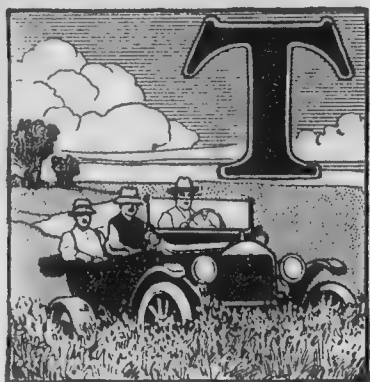
A guaranteed saving of 15 to 25 per cent. on any gasoline or kerosene burning engine.

PRICE—Automobiles, \$5.00; Tractors, \$15.00; Stationary and Portables, \$5.50 to \$15.00.

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The Saskatchewan Distributing Co., Regina, Sask.

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THE Ford car has been on the market twelve years, surely long enough to have proven its high quality. There is nothing experimental about it. Every part has stood the test of time and proven its stability with hard service. No other car has ever approached the durability records of the Ford.

No matter what price you pay for a car you cannot get one with a stancher chassis. Government Laboratory tests have shown that the different parts of the Ford car are superior to those in any other car. Ford Vanadium steel has never been equaled in strength.

If you want a car that can plow through deep mud, sand and gravel—that can cross fields, corduroy roads and ford streams—that can climb the steepest hills with ease—that will give the greatest mileage all year round with the least expense and care—then there is only ONE car for you—The Ford.

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Touring - - \$495

Runabout - \$475

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Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

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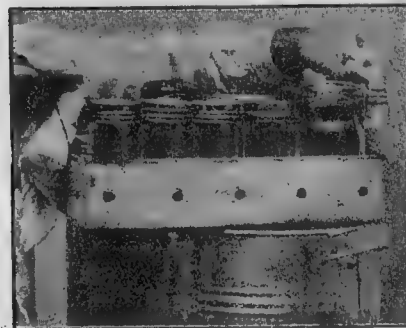
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Fruits	Minutes
Apples (whole)	20
Apples (sliced)	12
Apricots	16
Berries	16
Cherries	16
Grapes	16
Peaches	16
Pears	30
Plums	16
Quinces	30

Note—The time given as in the directions is for quart jars. Add 10 per cent. for half gallon jars and deduct 10 per cent for pint jars. In all cases the water must be boiling during the entire time given for sterilization. The time specified here is that required if the water bath method of canning is followed.

Canning Tomatoes

Grade the tomatoes for ripeness, size and quality. Do not use any that are beginning to decay, as the flavor of the whole tomato is injured. Scald to loosen skins. Dip in cold water; cut out imperfections, stem and blossom ends; remove skins. Pack whole, preferably. Fill jars with tomatoes only. Do not use any water. Strained tomato juice may be added. To obtain the tomato juice cut up some tomatoes and put on to cook in a little water. When soft, strain and fill up crevices in jars of whole tomatoes. Add one level teaspoonful salt to each



A tray of jars just after removal from canner. Note the special false bottom made so that jars may all be lifted out at once after sterilizing.

quart Place rubber and cover on and partially seal. Sterilize 20 to 30 minutes. Remove jars, tighten covers and invert to cool.

Sweet Corn on the Cob

Canning corn on the cob is a waste of space. One cannot get more than three cobs in a jar, and if they are large not more than two. Pick and can immediately. Be careful that the kernels have not begun to harden. Blanch or boil five to ten minutes—five if very fresh and tender, ten if a little old. Plunge quickly in cold water. Pack in jars, alternating butts and tips. Use only small sized ears for canning on cob. A quart jar will hold about four ears. Add one level teaspoonful salt to each quart and nearly fill jar with hot water. Adjust rubbers and covers, partially tighten. Sterilize in hot water outfit or boiler 180 to 240 minutes. Remove jars, tighten covers and invert to cool.

Sweet Corn off the Cob

Same as above, except cut kernels from cob after blanching and cold dipping. Pack jars, adding one level teaspoon of salt; the same amount of sugar may be added. Fill with hot water; this will require but a small amount. Proceed as above.

Peas, beans and corn should be canned as soon as possible after they are gathered. They quickly lose their flavor and develop a sour taste, known in canning as "flat sour."

Peas

Pick just before pods are full, when peas are about three-quarters grown; they are much sweeter at this stage. Pick in the early morning or on a cloudy day, never when sun has shone hot on them for several hours. Shell, wash, blanch from three to ten minutes according to age. Plunge in cold water for a few seconds—a thin cloth bag is best for blanching and cold dipping. Dip the bag up and down several times, shaking around quite vigorously as there is a substance on peas which it is quite necessary to remove if they are to keep well. Pack in jars, adding one teaspoonful of salt to each quart and fill with hot water. Adjust rubbers and covers, partially tighten. Process 90 to 100 minutes according to condition. Remove, tighten covers and invert to

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THE STANDARD TRUSTS CO.

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The SUCCESS Business College
LIMITED
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FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 26

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Residential School for Girls, Young Men and Women.
Academic—Public and High School Courses.
Junior Matriculation. Special Classes for backward students.

Commercial—Thorough Courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, etc. Special Course in Farm Book-keeping. Best equipped School of Telegraphy in Western Canada.

Music—Largest Music School in the West. Conservatory Courses in Piano, Organ, Voice, Violin, Theory, etc.
Expression, Physical Culture and Domestic Science.

Lowest rates to first hundred students registering for new term. Over 35 teachers on staff. Registration last year over 1,500. Over 250 positions filled during past year by competent students. Write for free lessons in Penmanship. Fall Term Opens Sept. 4. For Calendar and Full Information apply to

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Acting Principal
Alberta College (South), University Grounds,
EDMONTON, ALTA.

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Alberta College (North), 10041-101st Street,
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Fall Term AUGUST 27

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Write for our Prospectus.
E. A. MARSHALL, Principal.

cool. A small amount of soda—one-fourth teaspoonful to ten-quart kettle of water—when blanching peas will aid in retaining the green color.

String Beans

Beans, like peas, should be picked when about two-thirds or three-quarters grown. They should be fresh and crisp, and should be canned as soon after picking as possible. Snap the beans, wash, blanch about 10 minutes if tender, 15 if a little tough. Cold dip, pack in jars either whole or cup up. Add one teaspoonful salt to each quart and fill with hot water. Adjust rubbers and covers, partially tighten. Process from 90 to 120 minutes according to condition. Remove jars, tighten covers and invert to cool.

Pumpkin and Squash

Recipe for Canning Pie Filling—Cut up into convenient sections. Core and remove skins. Cook for 30 minutes to reduce to pulp. Pack in glass jars. Add one cup of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt to each quart of pulp. Place rubber and top in position. Partly seal, but not tight. Sterilize 60 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test joints. Wrap in paper and store.

Cauliflower

Use the flowered portion. Blanch it three minutes. Plunge it into cold brine (one-half pound salt to 12 quarts of water). Allow the cauliflower to remain in this brine for 12 hours. Pack it in glass jars.



Sealing a packed and sterilized jar. Lever has been pressed down.

Fill them with boiling water and add a level teaspoonful of salt per quart. Put the rubber and cap in position, not tight. Sterilize 45 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Putting cauliflower in brine prevents its turning pink.

The recipe for canning greens may be used with equal success in canning cabbage and Brussels sprouts.

One of The Guide readers writes that she has had great success in canning by using the Ideal steam cooker. She has a tin one with copper tank and uses it on the cook stove. She says she has canned all kinds of fruit and never lost one jar. She inverts the jars in the tank in cold water and they are sterilized very quickly. She says it saves the burns and the lifting in connection with the boiler.

RUN LIGHTNING INTO GROUND

Lightning will follow a wire fence. Stock are apt to stand in a fence corner or along the fence when it storms. If near enough to the fence that has been struck by lightning a number of animals are likely to be killed. The lightning can be run from the fence into the ground by running a wire, No. 8 or No. 10 from each strand of the fence and into moist soil.

Near the buildings and where the stock stand a good deal, these ground wires should be closer together than on the fence along which the stock do not congregate so often.—N. D. Agricultural College.

W. P. Hinton, traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of that road, in place of Morley Donaldson. Mr. Hinton has had a long and very successful railway experience.

School and College Directory

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For Boys (Resident and Non-Resident)
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Under the Direction of
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Chancellor: His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land.
Affiliated with the University of Manitoba.
New Term commences September 12, 1917.



1822-1917.

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Alberta's Oldest Established Residential and Day School for Girls
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The school aims at the moral as well as the intellectual development of its students with a view to a high standard of efficiency. A thoroughly qualified staff.

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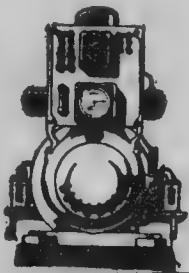
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

PETER RABBIT'S ESCAPE

One night Peter Rabbit said to his little ones in the hollow stump tree: "I'll go and see if I can get something good for tomorrow's dinner, I'll soon be home again."

And off he started. He went looking around but found nothing good, so he thought of Mr. Jones's garden. He knew it was risky, but there were so many nice things to eat there.

On his way he came across Mr. Fox, whom he was sure was sleeping, so he crept softly by so he should not wake him. The moon was shining brightly and he could easily find the way, but he was afraid Mr. Fox had seen him. So when he got there he crouched under the cabbage and started to eat.

But Mr. Fox had not been asleep. He had seen Peter Rabbit go past and had been following him close behind and had hidden in the bushes when Peter went into the garden.

Now Peter Rabbit thought he scented Mr. Fox, so he looked up from the cabbage he was eating and saw Mr. Fox ready to spring upon him. He quickly jumped to the side just in time to get out of Mr. Fox's clutches. Off started Peter Rabbit as fast as he could go and never looked behind. Mr. Fox, sure he saw Peter Rabbit go the other way, started off in the opposite direction. When Peter Rabbit got home he threw himself on the sand floor and never said a word.

Bunny Boy, his only son, came in and asked his father: "What is the matter, has Mr. Moon scared you?" But his father only said: "Don't you ever go to Mr. Jones's garden, for I nearly became Mr. Fox's dinner instead of bringing home dinner for you and your sisters." And Bunny Boy said he would not.

As this is my first story I am sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope for a membership pin.

RUTH FREED.

Dubuc, Sask. Age 15.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

Once there lived a poor boy. He lived with his mother in a small cottage.

Now, as they were poor and his mother was ill, they could not afford to have a big garden. So the little boy put in a few seeds in the ground and took care of them.

One night, as he lay on his bed, thinking of what he would do the next day, a funny noise was heard outside. The boy thought it was a rabbit out destroying his garden, so he got up and went out to see what it was.

When he went to the garden he saw that it was not a rabbit but a beautiful fairy. It spoke to him in a kindly tone and said: "What do you most wish for?" Then he said: "If you will make my garden grow, I will be quite pleased." "Your wish shall be granted," said the fairy, and she bade the boy good bye.

In the morning the boy went to see his garden. To his surprise he saw that it was full of vegetables. The boy thanked the fairy very much, and the fairy said that if he was good to his mother she would give him a much better garden next year.

EDWARD M'CAULEY.

Basswood, Man. Age 11.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

Once upon a time there were a lot of fairies who lived together. They used always to go into a garden at night and dance with some little brownies. They had a great time.

They would be glad when it got moonlight because they would go to the garden to dance.

But one night when they were going one of the other fairies said: "I fear something is going to happen tonight." But the other fairies told them they were afraid of nothing.

They got to the garden and started to dance and had a lot of fun. While

they were dancing along came a pack of hounds, barking and making a terrible noise. That frightened the fairies so badly that they ran away and never came back again. Now old Mr. Moon did not know where the fairies had gone and so he sent the silent searchers to search for them.

Those silent searchers are what we call fire-flies, and in the summer nights you will see little flashes of light. Those you will know are the silent searchers searching for the fairies that got such a terrible fright in the garden at night.

JESSIE M. ASHAM.

Kinoota P.O., Man. Age 14.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN LAST NIGHT

Last summer, as I was sitting by the window, I saw some little fairies out in the garden and they were as busy as bees.

Some of these fairies had knives, axes, chisels and saws. They were all walking along behind each other till at last one of them spied a big tree. There they began to cut into the tree, as I suppose they were going to make a home.

After they had been there for a long time an old man came up to their door and asked for something to eat. He told them that he had some children and they were all starving. Then the queen of the fairies said that she would come that night and bring him a loaf of bread. That night as the man was going to bed the fairy came and gave him the loaf of bread and said: "Take one crumb of this in your hand and it will become a big loaf of bread." After that day the miller and his children lived happily until one day the man thought he would like to finish up the bread, so he and his children ate it all, and when the man became hungry again he went to the fairies for help but he did not get anything. So he and his children went hungry.

FLORA AITCHESON.

Green Lawn, Alberta. Age 13.

THE FAIRY THIEVES

Once upon a time there was an old farmer who was sorely bothered by the unsettling of his barn. However straight he laid his sheaves over-night on the threshing floor for the morning's flail, when morning came all was topsy-turvy, higgledy-piggledy, though the door remained locked. Resolved to find out who played him these pranks, he crouched himself one night deeply among the sheaves and watched for the enemy. At length midnight arrived, the barn was lit up as if by moonbeams of wonderful brightness and through the keyhole came thousands of elves, the tiniest that could be imagined. They immediately began their gambols among the straw, which was soon in wild disorder. He wondered, but interfered not, and at last the fairy thieves began to busy themselves in a new way, for each elf set about conveying the crop away, a straw at a time, with astonishing activity, through the keyhole, which resembled the door of a beehive on a sunny day in June. The good man was already in a rage at seeing his corn vanish in this fashion, when one of the fairies said to another in the tiniest voice that ever was heard: "I eat, you eat?"

He could contain himself then no longer. He leaped out crying:

"The foul fiend 'eat' ye,

Let me get at ye!"

With that they all flew away, so frightened that they never disturbed him or his barn any more.

JOHN MYHR,

Amazon, Sask. Age 8.

Said the teacher to the little Hebrew boy: "Ikey, is the world flat or round?" "It ain't needer vun, teacher," said Ikey.

"But what is it, Ikey," asked the teacher in surprise, "if it is neither round nor flat?"

"Vell," said Ikey with conviction, "mine fader he says it vos crooked."

Farm Women's Clubs

DISCUSS RESOLUTIONS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Avonlea Women Grain Growers held a very successful meeting on June 8, at which excellent reports from the delegates at the Moose Jaw Convention were given. A splendid paper was read by one of our members on "The Boy and Agriculture in Public School."

A program committee was formed to look after the programs for the balance of the year. We had a social evening on June 20, at which we enjoyed a visit from Mrs. McNeal. She gave us a very interesting talk on the work and aims and objects of the association, which we all enjoyed very much. The program committee would like some literature on debates and how to handle them.

We are arranging to have a paper covering at least one resolution at each of our summer meetings. We will discuss the same thoroughly before taking up another. In that way we hope to discuss all of the resolutions passed at the convention. We have twenty-eight members at the present time.

MRS. W. C. CRIPPS, Secy.
Avonlea W.S.G.G.A.

I thank you for your recent report of the work of your association. It is good to learn that your members are so interested in advancing educational work in your association and that you desire literature dealing with debates. For such literature, write to the University of Alberta, Edmonton, and enclose twenty-five cents for their "Debate Manual." Also ask for their list of debates suitable for rural communities.

Will you please also write to the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, and ask for literature pertaining to debates and ask if they send out packet libraries containing literature suitable for debates. I know that Saskatchewan has no such department in their University for educational extension work, but it is time that they had one and the more requests that we can send in the better.

Will you kindly address future reports and correspondence to Mrs. J. McNaughtan, Piche. She is assuming my work because of my ill health.

ERMA STOCKING.

Mr. and Mrs. Riggall of Eyebrow, have received official notice that their only son, Reginald, was killed in action April 30. Mrs. Riggall was director of District 1 during 1916, and is director at large this year of our Women's Section Grain Growers' Association. Mr. and Mrs. Riggall have the sympathy of the association in this, their great loss. Reginald was a member of the 28th of Moose Jaw.

ZOA HAIGHT, Vice-Pres.

IDALEEN SOCIETY

Dear Miss Stocking:—The May meeting of the Idaleen W.S.G.G.A. was held at Mrs. Wicketts. The roll call was answered by "Hints on What Women Should Wear while doing Outdoor Work."

We decided to have a bazaar in connection with our annual summer picnic to be held July 6. A percentage of the proceeds to go to the Red Cross Society.

The topic under discussion was: "The Danger of Luxury in Modern Life" and was led by Mrs. Hutchinson who read a paper in which she dwelt on the lack of luxury in some of our prairie homes and thought the daily grind of poverty made more lives hard than luxury ever did. We decided to discuss the income tax and also the inheritance tax at our next meeting.

Mrs. Wicketts favored us with a solo; Mrs. Hutchinson accompanied her on the piano. The hostess was then given a hearty vote of thanks. The next meeting is to be held at the home of Mrs. Hutchinson.

MRS. J. C. HAY, Secy.

Idaleen is choosing thoughtful topics for discussion. We hope that the secretary will send the papers read at the meetings in order that other members may read them.—E. A. S.

The Macrorie members elected at their annual meeting the following officers:—Mrs. Barnes was returned for president, Mrs. H. Metcalf elected vice-president, and Mrs. Joseph Gardner, secretary. They have fifteen members. We wish them pleasant and instructive meetings.—E. A. S.

PATRIOTIC TRUAX

The work for the Red Cross Society accomplished by the Truax Women Grain Growers was as follows:—11 pairs of pillow cases, 10 suits of pyjamas, 9 pairs of sheets and \$14.00 in cash. Mrs. Harbor the secretary writes that the organization also contributed \$71.00 to the Belgian Relief fund. At a time when the grain growers of Truax met to discuss the Farmers' Platform, the women's organization served dinner to them. The proceeds they handed to the secretary of the Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League. At a meeting held at the home of Mrs. N. Powell, the hostess suggested that they purchase cotton and make a quilt, each member to take two or more blocks home and work names at ten cents a name. The quilt when completed will be auctioned and the proceeds used for some patriotic purpose.—E. A. S.

REBECCA'S NEW CLUB

Interesting reports have been coming from Mrs. L. Schell, secretary of the newly formed Rebecca Women Grain Growers. One of their first meetings was held at the home of Mrs. Schell and sixteen were present. The topic for the meeting was "Red Cross Work." Mrs. J. Thompson gave a very instructive reading, "Our Debt to Scandinavians." The members will find that their work has a broadening effect if they continue to study the many ways in which we are indebted to the people from older countries. Rebecca women are interested in instituting a question drawer at their meetings. Such a procedure brings out a great deal of discussion and draws timid members into the work. Each member writes a question, usually pertaining to the subject under discussion. These questions are then redistributed and each one must read the question given to her and answer it if possible. The answer may be given by anyone familiar with the topic. Other associations will find a question drawer a help to their meetings.—E. A. S.

Mrs. Clendenan, secretary of the Willmar, Sask. Grain W.S.G.G.A., writes the following:—"Mrs. G. E. Noggle, director, was here the evening of March 20, and organized the Willmar W.S.G.G.A. Eleven members joined. We now have nineteen paid up members. At the last meeting we decided to adopt a Belgian family. We are just nicely started as the work is entirely new to us."

GLENSIDE WOMEN ACTIVE

Glenside Women Grain Growers are making splendid progress. They have meetings the first Friday in every month and they are well attended. A topic that aroused a great deal of interest in the beginning of the year was that of municipal hospitals. At another meeting they discussed the franchise and had another very interesting discussion. Mrs. James Gifford, their secretary, reports that after the business meeting they serve lunch. The lunch consists of a sandwich, cake or pie, and coffee. In May their silver collection which they took up at their meetings since their organization in May, amounted to \$18.00. Mrs. Gifford gives the following interesting report of their May meeting:—"We had a meeting in the Glenside Schoolhouse on May 25. After the business was over, the meeting was handed over to the men who had a discussion regarding binder twine and hail insurance. Then there was lunch served by the ladies and a collection taken which amounted to \$4.00. A picnic was also planned to be held in July."

Grain Growers' Sunday was observed and the church was suitably decorated. We had a Grain Growers' choir for the day. Considering the weather there was a splendid crowd. The collection which was taken up for the Red Cross amounted to \$37.00. The minister, Rev. Mr. Finlayson gave a sermon that was very appropriate for the occasion.

The celebration of the day was saddened however, for the congregation, as a memorial service was held after the Grain Growers' service for our beloved brother, John H. Gifford, who paid the supreme sacrifice on April 29. "Somewhere in France."—E. A. S.

Miss Ella Wilkie of the Zealandia Women Grain Growers, writes that the



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Note the recipes on the package and in it. Quaker Oats will improve many a food which you now make of white flour.



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1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 eggs, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups oatmeal, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cream butter and sugar. Add yolks of eggs. Add oatmeal, to which baking powder has been added, and add vanilla. Beat whites of eggs stiff and add last. Drop on buttered tins with teaspoon, but very few on each tin, as they spread. Bake in slow oven. Makes about 65 cookies.

30c and 12c per package in Canada and United States, except in Far West where high freights may prohibit

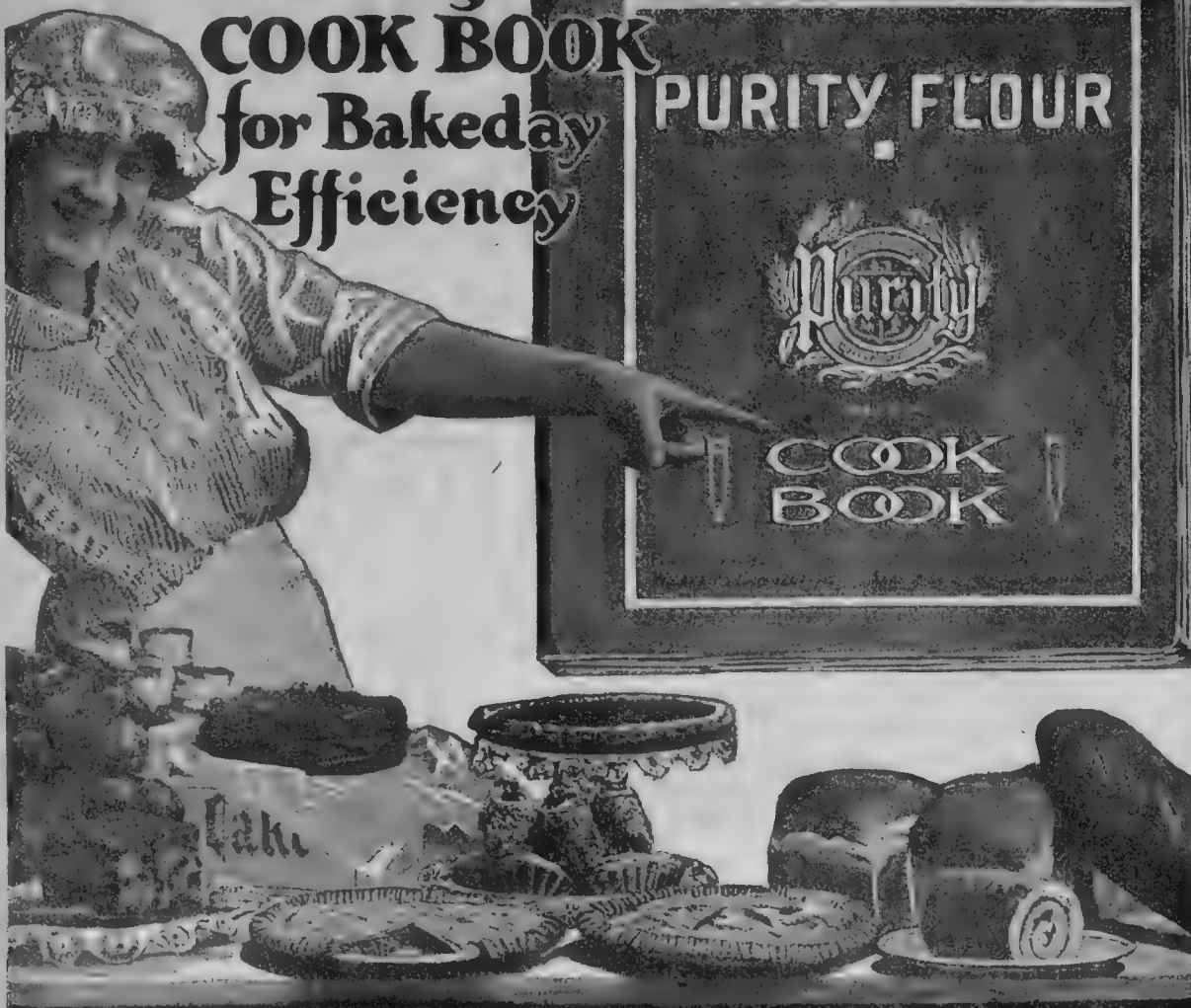
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members are taking up Belgian Relief work. They are also doing Red Cross work. They are holding monthly meetings and meet in the various homes, as they find that procedure much more sociable than when they meet in the schoolhouse. The organization has a membership of fifteen.—E. A. S.

CONCERNING LIBRARIES

To the United Farm Women of Alberta:—I should like to say a word in connection with the study course recently sent out. I have since been speaking to the Librarian of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, and she tells me that many of the books mentioned can be obtained from the extension library, both those relating to the different subjects mentioned in the Farmers' Platform and to International Relations as well. These are free of charge except express or return postage and can be borrowed for two weeks or longer. If you write to Miss Montgomery, above address, she will be pleased to give you information.

LEONA R. BARRETT.

PRAIRIE ROSE U.F.W.

At our last meeting held at the home of our president I read the letter received from you suggesting a line of study to be taken up in the clubs. Our club decided to get the books and take up some of the subjects suggested. We are sending \$20 to the Red Cross Society this month. We are busy knitting for our soldier boys also.

AMANDA DAFOE, Secy.

NAMAKA U.F.W.

Our meetings, even during the very busy season, were well attended and great interest taken in the work of the society. On March 23 we held a social and dance, the proceeds from which we sent to the Y.M.C.A. Military Fund. This amounted to \$68.50. On May 27 we had our U.F.A. service, the Rev. J. P. Berry officiating. A special collection taken, \$23.40, was also forwarded to the Y.M.C.A. Fund. On June 29 our local was favored with a visit from Mrs. Parlbay. Members and friends numbering about 30 met at the home of Mrs. J. B. Sim, and were entertained to dinner. Mrs. Parlbay delighted the members with her address. On July 6 we gave a "tin pail" social and dance, in aid of the Belgian Relief and St. Dunstons Home. Each of these received \$50.00, making a total for 1917 to date for special work, \$191.90. Our program for the next two months, includes two joint meetings with our U.F.A.

Mrs. C. W. WATSON.

WOMAN AND THE STATE

The general meeting of the Ferintosh branch of the United Farm Women of Alberta was held on June 1 at the Little Beaver Lake school-house, the president in the chair.

It was moved, seconded and passed that several subjects be ordered from the study of "Women and the State," in order to have them on hand for future reference. The subjects chosen for study were: Section D, Women as part of the State; Section E, Women's work for social betterment; Section F, Some social aspects of feminism.

It was decided that an ice cream social be held in the Little Beaver Lake school-house on the evening of June 8, after which a refreshment committee was appointed for that evening. All business having been disposed of the president read the paper which she had prepared on the subject of "Women and the State," which contained many helpful ideas and was much appreciated by those present. We also listened to a very interesting address given by Mrs. Bergen on the same subject. Then the meeting adjourned and refreshments were served.

MATTIE M. OLSEN.

Sec.-Treas.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an auxiliary to the organized farmers in her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of the province as follows: Manitoba, Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, Stony Mountain; Saskatchewan, Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, Piche; Alberta, Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror.

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DR. BLAND NOMINATED

Dr. Salem G. Bland was tendered and accepted the nomination for Winnipeg Centre at a meeting of the electors of that federal constituency, held on August 14. At one period of the proceedings a stormy debate was precipitated by the introduction of an amendment by members of the local party organizations with the object of sidetracking Dr. Bland's nomination. The meeting was presided over by a Winnipeg labor man. A large number of women voters were present, two of them being on the platform and taking part in the speaking. Toward the close of the meeting a resolution favoring national government was enthusiastically carried.

The mover of the nomination stated that Dr. Bland had not sought it. There was a strong and growing sentiment amongst the people in favor of seeing Dr. Bland in public life. He had always been the champion of the common people. After the nomination had been seconded, an amendment was introduced by a local Liberal asking that Dr. Bland be not nominated, but that a committee be appointed to confer with committees of the Liberal, Conservative and Labor parties with a view to securing unanimity. The resolution was seconded by a local Conservative who had been active in opposing Dr. Bland at the recent Manitoba conference. A stormy scene ensued in which it was pointed out that the men who had introduced the amendment were members of the two parties and that just such an effort to sidetrack the nomination was what was to be expected. After some debate the amendment was thrown out and the nomination sustained by a standing vote of most of those present.

In accepting the nomination, Dr. Bland stated that although he had had some idea of what it would mean to push a frail craft out of the calm waters of a theological college into the stormy sea of politics he had no conception that the storms would break so swiftly. He affirmed that he stood for "a square deal all round." This meant a square deal for the men at the front. We must be prepared to fight longer and harder than Germany if we are to win. We must be organized from top to bottom distributing men to each phase of our war activities as required. For this reason he favored the military service bill which would ensure that the men at the front would receive ample reinforcements. It must be accompanied, however, by the determination to use the wealth of the country so that there would be equality and universality of sacrifice. The supreme need was for a government strong and non-partisan enough to see that a policy of equal sacrifice was carried out. He favored the appointment of a military commission to investigate the cause of the widespread distrust of the way the military affairs of the country had been administered. The control of vital industries such as transportation, the abolition of profiteering and the drastic taxation of wealth were also advocated. He favored the gradual removal of the protective tariff and the substitution of more scientific methods of taxation. With every class and interest in the nation getting a square deal he was sure that they would all line up behind a policy of pushing the war to a successful termination.

A resolution, moved by a woman and seconded by John Kennedy, of the Grain Growers, favoring a national government composed of representatives of all classes, races and interests, was enthusiastically endorsed.

MICHAEL CLARK RETIRING

Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, has decided not to be a candidate in the next general election. His decision to retire from politics is in line, he says, with a decision which he made known to Sir Wilfrid Laurier last April, and he is influenced now to confirm his decision, first, on the ground of ill-health; and second, that he cannot support the Liberal party at the present time and does not see how, as a life-long Liberal, he can run as a Conservative candidate. He announces in the letter that in the coming elections "I shall give general support to the government which is unanimously in deadly earnest with the winning of the war in which the world's freedom and democracy is staked."

Dr. Clark was first returned to the Dominion parliament for Red Deer in 1908, and was again returned in 1911, when he had a majority of no less than 2,289.

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NOW GIVING PERFECT SERVICE
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On account of the peculiar construction of this belting it is unaffected by atmospheric changes, uninjured by water or steam and may be subjected to a degree of heat ruinous to other belting. It is therefore the best belting for outdoor use and for wet, damp or hot places.

100ft. 7in. x 4-ply, \$33.50	120ft. 7in. x 5-ply, \$47.50
100ft. 7in. x 5-ply, \$40.00	120ft. 8in. x 4-ply, \$46.00
100ft. 8in. x 4-ply, \$39.50	120ft. 8in. x 5-ply, \$54.30
100ft. 8in. x 5-ply, \$46.00	150ft. 8in. x 5-ply, \$69.00

No. 70 "FASCO" Heavy-Duty, Gas Engine Cylinder Oil

A red, colored oil of highest fire test. Guaranteed to lubricate perfectly without carbonizing.

45 GALLON BARRELS	\$19.60
30 GALLON HALF BARREL	\$13.85
5 GALLON CANS	\$2.90
Each	
1 GALLON CANS	.70
Each	

No. 71 "FASCO" Castor Machine Oil

A stringy-bodied, pale colored oil, suitable for general farm machinery lubrication. Will not run off bearings. This is not a low-grade oil.

45 GALLON BARRELS	\$15.10
30 GALLON HALF BARREL	\$10.55
5 GALLON CANS	\$2.60
Each	
1 GALLON CANS	.63
Each	

No. 72 "FASCO" Compounded Harvester Oil

Will go twice as far as any other oil on the market. Positively guaranteed to give satisfaction.

45 GALLON BARRELS	\$14.95
30 GALLON HALF BARREL	\$10.90
5 GALLON CANS	\$2.35
Each	
1 GALLON CANS	.63
Each	

No. 78 "FASCO" Cup Grease

For the lubrication of cups, crank pins, journal and open bearings. Equal to any, at 20 per cent. less in price.

In 25 lb. Pails, Each	\$2.70
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Made from Pennsylvania crude. Has 650 fire test. Nothing like it on the market. Order on approval. 5 gallons will last as long as 7 gallons of any other brand.

45 GALLON BARRELS	\$23.75
30 GALLON HALF BARREL	\$16.85
Each	
5 GALLON CANS	\$3.70
Each	
1 GALLON CANS	.85
Each	

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A pure graphite grease. Has great wearing qualities. Put up in 25 pound pails only. Send for one and save money.

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If so, use "FASCO" XXX Auto Oil. There is nothing to equal it on the market. Has highest fire test and will not carbonize. Light yellow in color.

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30 GALLON HALF BARREL	\$15.85
5 GALLON CANS	\$3.20
Each	
1 GALLON CANS	.80
Each	



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A pale red oil, guaranteed the best engine oil made. For dynamos, motors and engines of all kinds. Has good cold test and high fire test.

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30 GALLON HALF BARREL	\$12.55
5 GALLON CANS	\$2.85
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1 GALLON CANS	.69
Each	

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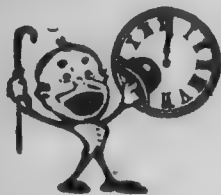
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Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



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Announcement

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Prompt returns. Write Us For
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WILL OPERATE A MYERS BULLDOZER
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MYERS POWER PUMPS are built in many styles and sizes for deep and shallow wells—capacities from 300 to 7200 gallons per half-operation by gasoline engine, motor or other power. Can be installed by an ordinary mechanic, are simply constructed, easy to operate and cost of upkeep is low. For use where water is used in quantity. If interested in better water facilities write today.

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Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Distributed by The J. H. Ashdown Hard-
ware Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

SAMPLE MARKETS, SEPT 1

According to government regulations sample markets for Western Canada will be opened on September 1, in Fort William and Winnipeg grain exchanges. These sample markets will be operated under special rules and regulations laid down by the Board of Grain Commissioners, which will probably be announced in the course of a week. Additional space on the trading floors of both grain exchanges has been provided and sample tables will be supplied.

Any farmers shipping grain into Winnipeg or Fort William who wish to have it sold on sample market must mark their bill of lading to that effect. The inspection department when sampling such cars will take a sample sufficiently large to supply the sample market. This sample will then be exposed on the tables on the trading floor of the exchanges. No provision has yet been made for taking of samples at any points west of Winnipeg. All samples will be drawn as usual in the various Winnipeg yards of the different railway companies. No order has yet been issued making Winnipeg an order point where cars are to be held 24 hours or longer subject to order and diversion.

In the absence of western sampling points and of a regulation making Winnipeg an order point, it is the general opinion the sample markets at Winnipeg and Fort William will be small affairs. When grain is coming through Winnipeg in September, October and November, it is handled more rapidly than in any other part of the world. As soon as a train load of grain is sampled in Winnipeg yards it is started on its road to Fort William immediately. The average time for train loads of grain between Winnipeg and Fort William is about 30 hours. Samples taken from these cars, however, would be forwarded to Fort William by express, which would take about 13 hours, or 17 hours ahead of the cars. This would give Fort William, it is thought, a very decided advantage over Winnipeg in the operation of the sample market. As soon as samples are drawn in Winnipeg and exposed in Winnipeg market the trains would be on the way to Fort William. If sales were made the instructions would be forwarded by wire. Nobody seems to have a very clear idea of how the sample market is going to be worked, nor what it will do to benefit the producer. The Board of Grain Supervisors, it is expected, will fix prices on all grades of wheat within ten days, which will affect the usefulness of the sample market, very considerably.

GRAIN RUST CONFERENCE

A meeting attended by J. H. Grisdale, director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and representatives from the three prairie provinces, met at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, on August 18 to consider the possibility of co-operation in work toward the investigation and control of rust and other plant diseases on the prairies.

The principal matter under consideration was rust, and much progress was made toward the inception of co-operative work in this line. Considerable pioneer work had already been done by Mr. Fraser, who was appointed to the position of rust investigator for the Dominion government in April last, and who has been working along this line in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the last four or five months, assisted by Mr. Cowan.

An extensive series of experiments of an investigational and preventive character has been planned and will be carried out at the different agricultural colleges, experimental farms and stations and agricultural schools in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and, in addition, much scientific work has been planned and arrangements are being made for co-operative work in greenhouse and laboratory in the different institutions on the prairies. More information as to the details of the work planned along this line will be given out a little later.

Fifty-two cars of timothy seed were assembled, cleaned and graded at the Canadian Government Elevator at Calgary, Alberta, last year. Of this quantity 56 cars were sent to outside points, chiefly to Vancouver and the eastern markets. The seed was very satisfactory, but owing to the heavy percentage

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The best of them all. Every farmer should have one. It is important that you have the right equipment to handle your crop. This elevator can be operated with a 3 or 5 h.p. engine.

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TRY FALL RYE

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Great weed killing crop. Yields 20 to 40 bushels. Prices high. Ready to cut end of July to first of August. No soil too poor and none so rich it will lodge. Investigate.

HARRIS McFAYDEN COMPANY

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of hulled seed, the larger portion of it came under No. 2 and 3 grades. Alberta timothy seed is much sought after on the coast and eastern markets at the present time, and there is no doubt that with the improved methods of handling which are now being introduced it will be possible to maintain a higher grade.

Winnipeg firms distributing binder twine over a large area of the prairie provinces have stated that there will be no shortage of twine this year. Plenty of twine is already on hand, it is claimed, to meet all requirements.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 20, 1917)

About the only change in the wheat situation locally during last week was the gradual advance of most of the grades below 2 Northern. All the contract grades are now trading at the maximum price of \$2.40, and on Saturday the Board of Supervisors announced that for the balance of the month \$2.40 basis 1 Nor. will be the fixed price for old or new crop wheat. There will be no trading in wheat futures in Canada or the United States after the end of this month. The premiums for cash wheat in American markets broke very sharply during the week, and prices there are now pretty nearly on a level with our prices.

Oats prices have declined steadily here and in American markets. Enormous crops of corn and oats are in sight in the United States, so that any shortage in Western Canada will not be felt in the export trade. Eastern Canada also has good crops of feed of all kinds.

There is very little doing in the barley markets at present. Offerings of old barley are very light and new crop has not begun to move.

The flax market has been quite active, but there is only a small volume of trade. Prices fluctuate considerably on account of the narrow nature of the market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
August 14	208		
August 15	205		
August 16	206		
August 17	206		
August 18	212		
August 20	212		
Week ago	209		
Year ago	155	151	155
Oats—			
August 14	66	62	
August 15	65	61	
August 16	63	59	
August 17	62	58	
August 18	61	57	
August 20	62	58	
Week ago	65	62	
Year ago	50	48	
Flax—			
August 14	333	230	
August 15	328	224	
August 16	327	220	
August 17	327	219	
August 18	329	220	
August 20	333	223	
Week ago	339	233	
Year ago	201	201	201

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, August 18)

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, \$2.45; 1, \$2.40; part car, \$2.40; 1, \$2.25, August.
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1, \$2.48.

No. 2 Northern wheat, 1, \$2.35; 1, \$2.40.
No. 3 Northern spring, part car, \$2.30; part car, \$2.20; 1, \$2.25; 1, \$2.45; 1, \$2.40; part car, \$2.25.
No. 5 Northern spring, part car, \$2.00; 1, \$2.25.
Sample grade Northern dark, 1, \$2.15; 1, \$2.00; 1, \$2.10; 1, \$2.10; 1, \$1.85; 1, \$2.15; 1, \$1.97; part car, \$1.05.
No. 4 wheat, 1, \$2.25.
Winter wheat, 1, \$2.20 F.B.
OATS—1, 54c; 3, 53c; 5, 51c; 2, 52c; 1, 52c; 3, 53c; 1, 52c; 6, 53c; 1, 56c; 1, 52c; 1, 51c; 1, 54c; 1, 55c; 1, 54c; 1, 54c.
RYE—1, \$1.71; part car, \$1.70; 1, \$1.69; 1, \$1.70; 1, \$1.71; part car, \$1.71; 1, \$1.70; 2, \$1.70.
BARLEY—1, \$1.52; 1, \$1.33; 1, \$1.25; 1, \$1.28; 5, \$1.30; 1, \$1.26; 1, \$1.10; W.O.; 1, 5, \$1.28; 1, \$1.16; 1, \$1.23; 1, \$1.20; 1, \$1.18.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, August 17, 1917.—
This Year Last Year
1 hard 3,692.50 47,656.30
1 Nor. 29,078.30 4,270,941.30
2 Nor. 171,709.40 1,522,605.20
3 Nor. 336,967.50 1,262,838.30
No. 4 240,564.00 495,363.50
Others 1,127,982.00 2,334,976.30
This week 1,909,994.50 This week 9,934,382.10
Last week 3,698,069.30 Last week 11,225,176.50
Decrease 1,788,074.40 Decrease 1,290,794.40

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Aug. 15	Year ago	Toronto Aug. 17	Calgary Aug. 18	Chicago Aug. 16	St. Paul Aug. 17
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c
Choice steers	9.00-9.50	8.85-9.25	11.75-12.65	8.00-8.50	14.00-14.75	12.25-13.00
Best butcher steers	7.75-8.75	6.85-7.25	11.25-11.75	7.50-8.00	12.75-14.00	11.50-12.25
Fair to good butcher steers	5.00-7.65	6.00-7.75	8.25-11.25	6.75-7.25	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00
Good to choice fat cows	7.00-7.50	6.00-6.40	8.25-8.75	6.25-7.00	7.50-11.25	7.00-9.00
Medium to good cows	6.00-8.50	5.25-5.75	6.25-7.50	5.00-6.25	6.00-7.50	5.75-7.25
Common cows	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	6.25-7.00	5.00-6.00	5.75-6.00	5.50-6.00
Canners	5.00-6.00	3.50-4.25	5.00-6.00	3.00-5.00	5.00-5.75	4.25-5.50
Good to choice heifers	7.00-8.00	6.25-6.65	6.25-7.25	5.00-5.75	9.00-13.25	8.00-11.75
Fair to good heifers	6.50-7.50	5.50-6.00	6.25-7.25	5.00-6.50	6.75-9.00	6.50-8.75
Best oxen	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.75	6.25-7.25	5.00-6.50	6.75-9.00	6.50-8.75
Best butcher bulls	6.00-7.00	5.25-5.75	6.00-9.50	5.25-6.00	8.75-10.75	7.50-9.50
Common to bologna bulls	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	6.25-7.25	5.00-6.00	6.00-7.75	5.25-7.00
Fair to good feeder steers	6.00-6.50	5.75-6.25	7.75-8.25	6.50-7.75	8.00-9.00	7.25-8.25
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50-6.50	5.00-6.25	6.00-8.25	6.25-6.75	7.50-8.00	7.00-7.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$100	\$65-\$80	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90		
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$75	\$45-\$55		\$70-\$75		
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$16.75	11.50-11.60	18.00-18.50	\$17.35	16.90-17.40	18.00
Light hogs	12.00-13.50	10.00-10.50			16.25-17.00	
Heavy sows	10.00-11.00	\$8.00			16.00-16.25	
Stags	8.00-10.00	6.00-6.25			16.50-17.25	
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	12.00	8.00-9.00	10.00-11.50	11.00-11.50	10.75-11.50	
Best killing sheep	8.00-10.00	6.75-7.50		10.00-11.00	9.75-10.75	

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Aug. 20	Year ago	Toronto Aug. 16	Calgary Aug. 17	Regina Aug. 18	Saskatoon Aug. 1
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	33c		33c-34c	31c-33c	28c-30c	
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	32c	19c-22c	40c-41c	31c-35c	32c	
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel (new)	\$1.75	\$1.35	\$2.50		\$2.50	
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	40c	32c				
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	34c	28c-30c				
Live Poultry						
Fowl (Yearlings)	14c	13c-14c	16c-18c	14c-16c	14c	
Old Roosters	18c		20c-22c	12c-13c	18c	
Spring Chickens	18c			18c-20c		
Ducks	17c					
Hay (per ton)			No. 1s			
No. 1 Lowland	\$7	\$11				
No. 1 Timothy	\$14-\$15	\$13-\$14	\$11.50-\$12	\$17-\$18	\$18	
No. 1 Midland	\$10-\$11	\$10		\$18-\$15		
No. 1 Upland	\$12			\$12		

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 14 to August 20 inclusive

Date	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Feed	Tf 1	Tf 2	Tf 3	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3CW 4CW	Feed	FLAX	1 NW	2 CW
Aug. 14	240	240	238	231	213	188	172	235	233	229	67	66	66	64	62	123	119	113	333	327
15	240	240	238	232	214	189	172	236	234	231	67	66	66	64	62	124	120	113	328	322
16	240	240	239	233	215	190	172	236	234	230	67	66	66	64	62	122	118	113	327	321
17	240	240	239	234	216	191	172	236	234	231	63	66	66	64	62	122	118	113	327	321
18	240	240	240	235	217	192	172	236	234	231	63	66	66	64	62	122	118	113	329	323
20	240	240	240	236	218	193	172	236	234	232	62	60	60	58	57	122	118	113	333	327
Week ago	240	240	238	230	212	187	172	235	233	229	67	66	66	64	62	124	120	113	339	333
Year ago	160	158	155	147	141	129	124	172	172	172	51	50	50	49	49	80	76	70	199	196

Oats

1 C.W.	15,617.02	115,397.32
2 C.W.	1,396,139.33	3,412,327.05
3 C.W.	424,833.24	1,169,515.18
Ex. 1 fd.	901,594.12	1,32,092.12
Others	1,330,035.04	1,551,020.08

This week	4,068,220.07	This week	6,380,853.07
Last week	4,057,768.23	Last week	6,992,419.23

Increase 10,451.18 Decrease 611,566.16

Barley

3 C.W.	17,780.37	1 N.W.C.	284,864.11
4 C.W.	69,182.11	2 C.W.	195,993.23
Rej.	10,119.15	3 C.W.	61,232.18
Feed	17,035.30	Others	36,411.05
Others	17,483.10		

This week	131,601.07	This week	578,501.01
Last week	333,440.42	Last week	640,305.11

Decrease 201,839.35 Decrease 61,804.10

SHIPMENTS

	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	1,976,801.30	4,223,400.10
Oats	267,753.14	1,459,494.03
Barley	231,502.17	196,216.17
Flax	95,630.07	
	1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	204,752.00	124,656.00
Oats	186,908.05	827,589.10
Barley	2,666.42	19,252.22
Flax	2,218.40	122.01

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Week ending August 18, 1917—			
Ft. William and Pt.			
Arthur Ter.	1,909,954	4,068,220	131,601
Eastern Ter.	2,116,190	5,575,439	92,229
Totals	4,026,144	10,643,659	323,830
American Ter.	571,539	2,915,394	578,621
Total this week	4,707,683	13,669,053	902,451
Total last week	9,110,579	12,936,905	958,255
Total last year	18,701,419	17,290,345	1,382,058

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, August 15, was as follows—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	2,824.00	5,141.00	13,979.00
"	Oats	2,208.00	3,189.00	4,351.00
"	Barley		1,195.00	109.00
"	Flax			516.00
Moose Jaw	Wheat	2,633.40	6,199.00	175,720.30
"	Oats		2,216.06	17,667.21
"	Barley			1,819.34
"	Flax			

FUTURE TRADING CEASES

Trading on wheat for future delivery will cease in all grain exchanges in Canada on August 31. This has been ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada. For several weeks October is the only future option on which any business has been done in Winnipeg, and transactions have been of comparatively small volume. The order has produced very little surprise on the grain exchange and was evidently expected by the dealers.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

The Breeders' Gazette reports that everything vended at the stockyards recently has appreciated by leaps and bounds. Many grades of steers have advanced from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per cwt. since the low spot in July, the hog market has gained about \$2.50 per cwt. uninteruptedly and live mutton trade has done an aviation trick, consequent on subsidence of the eat-no-lamb agitation which resulted in an advance of \$2.00 to \$3.00 per cwt. in eastern dressed prices. The advance of the past week has been irregular, but emphatic, even light steers, which were recently a drug, being in demand. Maintenance of consumptive demand in the face of diminished receipts has been the bullish influence. The movement from southwestern pastures has been materially reduced, eliminating the glut at Kansas City, and beef gathering in the northwest has barely begun.

Both cattle and hogs with a corn finish are growing scarce and getting into strong hands. At western markets it is mainly a run of grassers and the percentage of corn-fed bullocks in the Chicago supply is diminishing weekly. Top cattle have advanced about 75 cents per cwt. in two weeks, quality considered, middle grades anywhere from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per cwt. and cheaper stuff selling below \$1.00 from 50 cents to \$1.00. It has been a process of somewhat violent readjustment, rendering anything like accurate computation impossible. Spreads are wide, but grass cattle in the \$10.00 to \$12.00 grades are selling to good advantage. Demand for beef appears to be in excess of supply, improvements in pasture and stock water conditions having upset killers' calculations. Any material increase in the movement of western stuff is likely to cause a reaction.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, August 18, were—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$2.40	\$2.35-\$2.50
2 Nor. wheat	2.40	2.25-2.40
No. 3 wheat	2.40	2.10-2.30
3 white oats		.51-.53
Barley	1.13-1.22	1.06-1.31
Flax, No. 1	3.29	3.40-3.45
Futures—		
Oct. wheat	2.12 (Sept.)	2.04
Dec. wheat		

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—The full run of cattle is on and large numbers are arriving daily. Receipts are mixed in quality, a considerable amount of rather inferior stuff being included in the shipments. A number of good stockers and feeders are arriving, however, and shipments to the east have commenced. The abundance of feed in Ontario has created a keen demand there for strong growthy feeders. Orders are on hand for a considerable number of these, and the first train load consigned to Western Ontario left a day or two ago.

CALGARY

Calgary, Aug. 17.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Co. reports as follows—

Cattle—The run of beef cattle was somewhat heavier than last week and the quality of the grass beef begins to show considerable improvement. Real good fat steers sold strong at from \$8.00 to \$8.60, and the choice quality of smooth fat cows at \$6.50 to \$7.00. We sold some extra good fat oxen at 7 cents and there is a good demand for this class of cattle. The stocker trade is practically at a standstill and very few young cattle are coming in. Cows and calves are in very little demand and the only class of stuff moving freely are the killers.

Hogs—With a very light run of hogs the demand was strong and everything sold quickly. There were no hogs sold the first three days of the week, but on Thursday we sold all our hogs at \$17.10, and on Friday all our hogs realized \$17.35 with full freight. We look for hogs to hold strong for next week.

Sheep—There are practically no fat sheep on the market this week and prices would hold steady at last week's level.

Cars were received from each of the following points—Hardisty, Provost, Swallow, Penhold, Kootuk, Foremost, Crossfield, Barons, Delia, Youngstown, Didsbury, Islay and Rosalind.

TORONTO

Our Ottawa Letter

C.N.R. Deal Looks Good for the Financiers—Senate Favors Bonus on Production.

By The Guide's Special Correspondent

Ottawa, August 17.—This has been one of the most interesting weeks of the long parliamentary session, the close of which is not yet definitely in sight. There has been a lively debate and a division on the second reading of the bill to provide for the purchase by the government of the remaining sixty millions of the capital stock of the C.N.R., followed by an acrimonious discussion in committee. Hon. C. J. Doherty introduced an elaborate bill providing for the taking of the soldiers vote at the approaching general election. There has been a debate in the

senate on the question of increased production of grain in Western Canada. In addition, Sir Geo. Foster has made an interesting statement relative to the fixing of maximum wheat prices, and Sir Robert Borden has officially thrown overboard his former Nationalist allies of the province of Quebec, describing their attitude in regard to the war as "disloyal."

The chief interest has perhaps centred in the debate on the second reading of the Canadian Northern bill and an amendment moved thereto by Hon. Geo. P. Graham setting forth that provision was made in connection with the advancing of \$45,000,000 to the C.N.R. in 1914 for the taking over of the road in case of default in interest payments. The amendment urged that this legislation is all this is necessary to meet the emergency, that the government should take over the road and that there should be no value placed upon the remaining capital stock. When the amendment was voted down by a government majority of 25, the opposition in committee demanded that the government should bring down the names of the holders of bonds and stocks and the pledgees of the stock who will benefit by the money to be paid for the control of the C.N.R. system. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux asserted that it was common gossip that Sir Clifford Sifton was interested to the extent of \$750,000. The government opposed the amendment on the score that it would mean "confiscation."

Financiers Disagree

R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, while agreeing with the government in this respect, urged a number of important modifications in the bill. He thought the government should take over the system under the legislation of 1914 and put it in the hands of a receiver; that the pledgees of stock should not be recognized and that in fixing the value of the road regard should be had to pre-war and not to present prices. Otherwise, he said, a great wrong would be done to the people of Canada.

There is some reason to believe that the fight in the house over the C.N.R. legislation is to some degree due to the rivalry between the two groups of financiers generally known as the Bank of Montreal and C.P.R. group and the Bank of Commerce group. The last mentioned group is supposed to be particularly interested in Canadian Northern securities and it is asserted that if the government purchases the remaining stock of the company their holdings, which have little real value at the present moment, will reach par value, with the result that there will be millions of money in the transaction for the Bank of Commerce crowd.

Mr. Graham in his speech which led up to the moving of his amendment expressed the view that the financiers behind the C.N.R., and not the owners of the system themselves, had asked the government to take over the enterprise. To the bondholders government ownership would be much more attractive than private ownership. They would find themselves the possessors of securities of a value that they had never anticipated. "To them," he said, "it will be a wonderful and a very profitable piece of financing." Mr. Graham went on to argue that according to the financial statements submitted to the house on behalf of the company it has money to carry on its financial undertakings for the present. Nevertheless, he was of the opinion that something should be done because the time has come when the people demand that parliament should cease giving further annual aid to the railways. But a method of taking over the road had already been provided by legislation. In 1914 parliament made a contract with the C.N.R. when the company was given a guarantee of bonds to the extent of \$45,000,000 by which the road could be taken over in case of default. "I contend," he said, "that if there be default, then not by new legislation, not by expropriation, not by the purchase of stock should this property be acquired, but it should be acquired under the contract made between the parties in 1914. When the minister of finance introduced the measure in 1914

he assured us that this statute was so framed that in the event of any default the road would practically automatically come into the hands of the government. We made a contract with the Canadian Northern in 1914. They made a distinct contract with us. Now we are trying to get around that by new legislation which buys the stock. The minister of finance says that the country does not take the property, but becomes the possessor of 60 millions of stock and leaves it to arbitration, not to say, under this agreement, that the property is ours, but to say what we shall pay, as the value of its common stock, over and above the value of the property itself."

Borden Claims Equity

Sir Robert Borden in reply said that if the government had proposed Mr. Graham's plan he would have been the first to oppose it. Mr. Graham had found fault with the proposal of the government because he said the Canadian Northern did not want this legislation. Almost in the same breath he announced that the Canadian Northern is actually or potentially in default. He had stated two inconsistent propositions. It was perfectly obvious, Sir Robert said, that the C.N.R. cannot carry on and must face receivership or liquidation unless something is done. The government had reached the conclusion that further aid to the road should not be provided unless the entire ownership is vested in the people of Canada through the acquisition of the balance of the stock.

The prime minister argued at some length that it would be unfair to the Canadian Northern to refuse to give the company an opportunity to establish the value of its stock before a properly constituted tribunal. Should the railway be taken over in its entirety, he said, the government would have to take over its administration with the attendant disadvantages of government operation. "The only distinction," he said, "between the procedure under the act of 1914 and the procedure proposed by the government at this time is simply this: In the one case we acquire absolutely the ownership of the road, by the absolute acquisition of all the stock maintaining the corporation as an entity, and using the corporate machinery for the purpose of operating the road in order that it may be brought under the direct administration of the government itself. That is the difference between the one proposal and the other." In closing he repeated that it would be unfortunate if the idea went abroad that Canada would expropriate a railway property without giving the owners an opportunity to establish the value of the stock.

The Soldiers' Vote

The Military Voters' Act which was introduced by Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, makes elaborate provisions for taking the soldiers' vote in the coming election. There is to be a complete election organization created in England and France. In order to enable the soldiers to become acquainted with the issues and the candidates four weeks will elapse at the next general election between nomination and polling day. This will considerably lengthen the campaign because the four weeks time applies to Canada as well as to overseas. The soldiers will be free to cast their ballot at any time during the four weeks and also on election day, giving them 29 days in all. The minister explained that this law was necessary because of changed conditions since the law providing for the taking of soldiers' votes was passed a couple of years ago. There were now many times the number of Canadian voters in England and France that there were two years ago, and communication had increased in difficulties and hazards. It had therefore been decided that the old act should be superseded.

The new bill provides that all persons of the military and naval service, the aviation service and persons in either the Imperial Army or Navy, if they had enrolled in Canada, irrespective of their age, will have the vote. The distinction of sex is done away with, so that nurses will have the right to vote. Indians in uniform will have a like privilege.

In further explanation of the bill, Mr. Doherty said that a deputy returning officer would be appointed overseas and that in addition there would be a number of special returning officers whose duty it would be to distribute and collect the ballots. In France the ballots would be sent to the office of the Canadian commissioner, and in England to the secretary

of the high commissioner for Canada. On this side of the Atlantic a general returning officer would be named. It would be his duty to receive results both from the constituencies in Canada and from overseas. He would make the formal announcement as to the successful candidate in each constituency, and not the riding returning officer. Results from overseas would be cabled him and the cabled message supplemented by a written message, which he must receive before announcing the result of the election. The minister further explained that the ballot which would be voted overseas would not contain the names of the candidate. The soldier would vote for the government, for the opposition, for the independent candidate, if there is one, or for a particular person, if he knows the names of the candidates and desires to make an individual choice. He said that every effort would be made to acquaint the soldiers at the front with the names of the candidates in each constituency. Polls would be established at every point where there are gatherings of soldiers and there would be provision for the appointment of scrutineers to represent both political parties. Provision is also made for recounts when such are demanded. Overseas the recount would be made by a judge to be named for the purpose by the Lord Chief Justice of England.

Senate on Production

There was a discussion in the senate this week of a report made by a special committee which this season considered plans to increase the agricultural production of the Dominion during war time. The committee made a number of recommendations including the following:—

1.—That the government of Canada without delay should endeavor to encourage the breaking of a large acreage of wild lands in order that such new soil may be ready for cultivation next year and our productive capacity thereby increased.

2.—That if it is found necessary in order to encourage farmers to bring additional acreage under cultivation, that a bounty of a certain sum per acre be paid for every acre of wild land put under cultivation and off which a crop is raised during the next ensuing two years.

An alternative to the proposal of bounty was that the government should break land for the farmers at so much per acre and that the importation of Asiatic labor under certain restrictions should be permitted during the war.

It was noticeable that while the report received the approval of Senator Nicholls, Richardson and other Eastern business men, it did not strike members of the upper house from the West as being very practical. Senator Bostock, the opposition leader, said that the farmers do not want increased acreage so much as a supply of labor to cultivate the land now broken. He said that they would prefer free agricultural implements, including farm tractors, to the committees proposal. Senator Watson and other Western men expressed similar views, while Senator Planta, of British Columbia, objected to the importation of Asiatic labor. Another quite obvious thing pointed out was that it is now too late in the season for the breaking of land for a crop next year so that nothing could come of any such plan until the summer of 1918.

Laird Favors Lower Tariff

Senator Laird, of Regina, who was recently appointed by the present government, told the members of the upper house that the farmers of Western Canada are opposed to the principle of bonuses to bolster up industries and they would not be anxious to have it applied to themselves. He thought there was some merit in the proposal that the government should undertake the breaking up of additional land at a fixed charge per acre. He agreed that Western sentiment is strongly in favor of a revision of the tariff downward and predicted that after the war, if not before, the government of the day at Ottawa would have to make concessions to Western sentiment. The farmers of the West would be reasonable, he said, but they were strongly in favor of a scientific readjustment of the tariff which would among other things reduce the cost of the implements they use in connection with their productive calling.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' FUND

Silverwood Willing Workers	\$25.00
Total	\$25.00

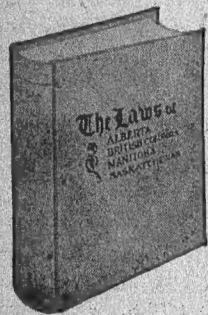
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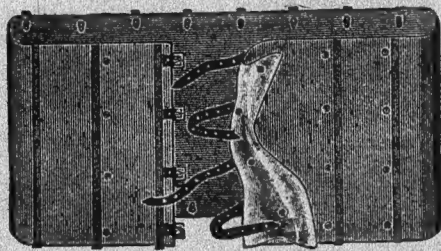
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41XE 1550	Platform Canvas, 6 ft.	144 x 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	1890-1897	5.85
41XE 1551	Platform Canvas 7 ft.	166 x 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	1890-1907	6.95
41XE 1552	Elevator Canvas	96 x 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	1890-1900	4.70
41XE 1641	Platform Canvas, 6 ft.	144 x 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1898-1900	5.90
41XE 1642	Platform Canvas, 7 ft.	166 x 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1898-1900	6.75
41XH 1772	Platform Canvas, 6 ft.	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 43 $\frac{3}{4}$	1899	5.85
41XH 1773	Platform Canvas, 7 ft.	162 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 43 $\frac{3}{4}$	1899	6.65
41XH 1774	Elevator Upper	90 x 43	1899-1903	4.35
41XH 3199	Elevator Upper	92 x 43	1899-1909	4.40
41XH 1775	Elevator Lower	93 x 50	1899	4.75
41XH 2791	Platform Canvas, 8 ft.	188 x 43 $\frac{3}{4}$	1901	7.20
41XH 4562	Elevator Upper	92 x 47	1908	4.40
41XH 2207	Adjuster Canvas	54 x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1898	1.25

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41XS 1107	Elevator Lower	88 x 53	1915	5.75
41XS 1109	Platform Canvas, 6 ft.	138 x 41	1915	6.45
41XS 1110	Platform Canvas, 7 ft.	162 x 41	1915	6.95
41XS 5033	Platform Canvas, 8 ft.	188 x 41	1915	7.35
41XA 1260	Platform Canvas, 6 ft.	138 x 39	1915	6.35
41XA 1261	Platform Canvas, 7 ft.	162 x 39	1915	6.85
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41XB 66	Elevator Lower	97 x 51	1901-1913	4.85
41XB 467	Platform Canvas, 6 ft.	136 x 45	1901	5.85
41XB 468	Platform Canvas, 7 ft.	160 x 45	1901	6.75
41XB 469	Platform Canvas, 8 ft.	184 x 45	1902	7.35
41XB 835	Elevator Lower	94 x 51	1911	4.85
41XH 132	Elevator Canvas	99 x 40	1886-1889	4.65
41XH 729	Elevator Lower	98 x 54	1890-1901	5.25
41XH 865	Elevator Upper	90 x 54	1892-1901	5.15
41XH 770	Platform Canvas, 6 ft.	141 x 38	1890-1901	5.85
41XH 771	Platform Canvas, 8 ft.	168 x 38	1890-1901	6.65
41XV 224 $\frac{1}{2}$	Elevator Upper	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 41 $\frac{3}{4}$	1894-1901	4.35
41XV 226	Elevator Lower	102 x 51	1894-1901	4.95
41XV 229	Platform Canvas, 6 ft.	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 38 $\frac{1}{4}$	1894-1901	5.85
41XV 230	Platform Canvas, 7 ft.	160 x 38 $\frac{1}{4}$	1894-1901	6.75
41XT 477	Adjuster Canvas	48 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1911	1.25

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41XH.Z.9043	Elevator Lower	97 x 50 $\frac{7}{8}$	1911	5.50
41XH.Z.9044	Elevator Upper	93 x 46 $\frac{7}{8}$	1911	4.95
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